Dry Goods.

OODS CHEAP for CASH.

LEY, FARWELL & CO.,

44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

AND WINTER GOODS,

the attention of close buyers before pur-
rchase.

ome down to a War Basis, making CASH nd Credit the Exception, and hope the rchants will heartily endorse such a pro-
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Bags and Sacks.

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Of every description,

ith New and Appropriate Brands,

AT FARWELL'S

BAG MANUFACTORY

22 Market Street.

EON FARWELL.

Variety Store.

THING ENTIRELY NEW.

E DIME CREEPER,

hing in the world to prevent falling in slip r. Also,

Just Received,

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B TOE SKATES.

tes are used in New York, Boston, Phila iladelphia and St. Louis, in preference to all

ot's Great Variety Store

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Medicinal.

AGO CHARITABLE EYE EAR INFIRMARY.—The Dispensary of y, in Ewing's Block, corner of North Clark Water streets, is open daily, from 11½ to 1 the gratuitous treatment of the poor, af- diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Surgeons, EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D., EDWIN POWELL, M. D.
Surgeons, Prof. D'N'L BRAINARD, M. D., Prof. JOS. W. FREER, M. D.
—Walter L. Newberry, President; Charles Haven, Vice Presidents; Sam'l Stone, Ezra B. McCagg, William Barry, Flavel illiam H. Brown, Dr. John Evans, Cyrus H. Kinzie, Philo Carpenter. se26xw8m

W THYSELF!—Dr. J. H CANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a true condition and locality of diseases, and scientific method, without asking any Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated Inhalation and Constitutional treatment, the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, ropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic eumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, s, Disease of the Eye and Ear, Seminal kin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, in short diseases of long standing, cured in the sible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor ertain no case without a fair prospect o

ALE DISEASES, &c.,

uppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the rors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will cured without poisonous drugs, injurious ble medicines of any kind. Have no deli- ing, no difference what your troubles may flicted are cordially invited to call and elves.

ltations and Examinations Free of Charge.

unications strictly confidential. Office in Railroad Building, corner of State and Ran- office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters ing, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt for two stamps I will send a pamphlet se10-ly

Legal Notices.

RIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of al writ of execution, issued from the Supe- of Chicago in Cook County, in favor of Isaac Abraham Eabel, plaintiffs, and against J. defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 26th bruary, 1862, at the north door of the Court City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at all the right, title and interest of said de- to the following described property, to- fifty one (51), fifty-two (52) and fifty-three [illegible] Subdivision of Block sixteen Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west west half of the northeast quarter of Sec- Township thirty-nine (39), Range east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illi-
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
5th day of February, 1862. fe14-k782-w3t

RIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Supe- of Chicago, in Cook County, in favor of [illegible], plaintiff, and against Henry W. and Adelia S. Zimmerman, defendants, A. M., on the 27th day of February, 1862, at door of the Court House, in the city of Chi- offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, interest of said defendant in and to the follow- property, to-wit:—Lot number two (2), number nine (9), in Kinzie's Addition to Chi- County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
6th day of February, 1862. fe13-k783-w3t

RIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of of execution issued from the Superior Court Cook County, in favor of J. Young Ezra B. McCagg and Samuel W. Fuller, against Benjamin F. Haddock, defendant, A. M., on the twentieth day of February, north door of the Court House, in the City I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the and interest of the said defendant in and to described property, to-wit: The West Lot thirteen (13) in Block nine (9) School Addition to Chicago. Lot eight (8) in Block in School Section Addition to the city of in the County of Cook and State of Ill.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By JOHN A. WILSON, Deputy.
28th day of January, 1862. fe6-k650-w3t

RIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of writ of execution issued from the Super- Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] plaintiff, and against James M. Stewart C. Yeston, defendants, at 10 o'clock the twenty-first day of February, 1862, north door of the Court House, in the City I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the and interest of said defendant, in and to lowing described property, to wit; The undi- of lots number one (1), number two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), [illegible] forty-four (44), forty-five (45), forty- forty-seven (47), forty-eight (48), forty-nine (49), in block one (1); lots number nine (9), ten (10), [illegible] twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (15), sixteen (16), thirty five (35), thirty-six seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), [illegible] forty-one (41), forty-two (42), in block two number one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), forty-two (42), forty-four (44), forty-five 45, forty-six forty-eight 48, forty-nine 49, fifty 50, lots number ten 10, eleven 11, twelve fourteen 14, fifteen 15, sixteen 16, seven- thirty-five 35, thirty-six 36, thirty- thirty-eight 38, thirty-nine 39, forty- block four 4; all in the subdivision of out lot of the canal trustees' subdivision thirty-three 33, township thirty-nine 39 north 14 east situated in the county of Cook, of north east quarter, N. E. ¼ of quarter N. E. ¼ of section thirty-four 34, town- north range thirteen 13, being twenty in the county of Cook aforesaid. undivided one-third ⅓ of lot number two of the canal trustees' subdivision of thirty-nine 39, township thirty-nine 39, north 14 east, situated in the county of Cook. Also the north half ½ of block twenty-six canal trustees' subdivision of section thirty- township thirty-nine 39, north range fourteen containing ten 10 acres, situated in the county aforesaid, of James M. Stewart and William
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.,
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
26th day of January, 1862. ja30-k595-41t

RIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of writ of execution issued from the Supe- of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of B. T. plaintiff, and against Isaac Shilby, Sear- at 10 o'clock A. M., on the eighteenth day of 1862, at the north door of the Court House of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public the right, title and interest of said defendant the following described property, to-wit: (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thir fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eigh nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21) two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24) (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), (29), thirty (30), thirty-three (33), thirty thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty-three (43) (44), forty-five (45), forty six (46), forty-seven eight (48), forty-nine (49), fifty (50), fifty-one two (52), fifty three (53), fifty four (54), fifty sixty (60), sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66) sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy seventy-one (71), seventy two (72), seventy-three seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six seventy-seven (77), seventy eight (78), seventy-nine eighty (80), eighty one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty eighty-five (85), ninety (90), ninety one (91) ninety-two (92), in Block forty-six (46), in the Canal Subdivision of Section seven (7), in Town- ty-nine (39), Range fourteen (14), east of the Principal Meridian, in the City of Chicago, Cook, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
the 27th day of January, 1862. ja30-k621-w4t

ERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of ertain writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued from t Court of Cook County, in favor of George plaintiff, and against Sylvester Lind, defe- 10 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of February the north door of the Court House, in the City ago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue title and interest of said defendants in and to owing described property, to wit:—Lot twen in Block thirty-seven (37), Carpenter's Ad Chicago, Lots thirty-nine (39) and forty (40) two (2), of Subdivision of lots fifteen (15) and (16), in Section sixteen (16), Township thirty North of Range fourteen (14); west half of enteen (17), in Block forty-seven (47), in Section Township thirty-nine (39), Range fourteen of seventy-six (76), in Rossetter's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four nship thirty-nine (39), north of Range four Lots ten, eleven and thirteen, in Block one eleven and twelve, in Block two; Lot six, in three, Lots fifteen and fourteen, in Block ten, eleven and fifteen, in Block eleven, Lot thir Block thirteen, Lots one to fourteen inclusive twenty-one, Lots three to fourteen inclusive twenty-two, Lots one to fourteen inclusive, twenty-eight, Lots one to fourteen inclusive, twenty-nine, in Duncan's Addition to Chicago said property being in the County of Cook and Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
the 28th day of January, 1862. ja30-k632-w4t

ERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of special writ of execution issued from the Supe- ourt of Chicago, of Cook County, in favor of W. Bowen and B. B. Bowen, plaintiffs, and Paul Cornell and Helen G. Cornell, defendants o'clock, A. M., on the fourteenth day of Febru at the north door of the Court House, in the Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue right, title and interest of said defendant in the following described property, to-wit:—The half (½) of twenty (20) acres from the west north half (½) of the following described pro- rcel of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section (13) in Township thirty-eight (38) North fourteen (14) East of the Third (3) Principal Me- bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a piece Lake Shore at the northeast corner of a piece now owned by Charles B. Phillips, being on the ¼ Section line between the north and south of said Section thirteen (13), thence north- shore of Lake Michigan to a piece of ly owned by Mark Bashion, thence west to fourteen (14), thence south to said Phillips' was formerly owned by John B. F. Russell east along the south line of said quarter to the place of beginning, hereby intending ten (10) acres of Paul Cornell and Helen G. in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
the 28th day of January, 1862.

ERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue writ of execution, issued from the Circuit of Cook County, in favor of J. T. and against John Worth, defendant, at A. M., on the 21st day of February, 1862, at of the Court House, in the City of Chicago offer for sale at public vendue all the right, interest of said defendant in and to the follow- property, to wit:—Lot forty-seven (47) twenty (20), in Canal Trustees' Subdivision seven (7), Township thirty-nine (39), east of the Third Principal Meridian, recorded in the Recording Office of Cook in Book one hundred and twenty-two, being in Cook County, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
the 1st day of February, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
delivered in city, per year........$8.00
delivered in city, per week..........15
mail subscribers, per year..........7.00
mail subscribers, per six months....4.00
[illegible]..........4.00
[illegible] (6 mo's $1.00)..........1.50
[illegible]..........4.00
[illegible]..........6.00
[illegible]..........10.00
and 1 to getter up of club..........20.00
additions to clubs may be made at any the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent risk.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—By mistake files of DAILY and WEEKLY TRIB- (two copies of each) from Sept. 15 to 30, were sold to some storekeeper for wrap- paper on Wednesday last. Each day's was tied together by twine, and the en- bundle secured by strong cord. We will greatly obliged to the person who purchased if he will return them to this office, as loss will render our files for the past year plete.

☞ Juarez is willing to talk over terms the Commissioners of France and land, but an old Mexican grudge makes Spanish interference peculiarly obnoxious, if Spain is counted in, he flatly refuses to ive propositions from the allies. In we think he is right.

☞ Gen. Sigel has no doubt re-occupied ngfield, Mo., with his column of 10,000 from Rolla. He was only four miles the place on Tuesday last. Gen. and his ragged army were at the old on's Creek battle field, thirteen miles nd.

☞ Bowling Green has not yet been cuated by the rebels, but they might as l be packing up. A column of 35,000 ps has advanced across Green river, it looks decidedly as if it were better the rebels to be well out of Kentucky ere Com. Foote closes in upon their only aining means of retreat.

☞ The Treasury Note bill—legal ten- included—is as nearly a fixed fact as ld be desired. The Senate has passed House bill, with a slight amendment in terms of funding these notes for bonds, the House will probably concur in ing the bill a law. The vote in the ate was unexpectedly large, consider- how much has been said about opposi- to the legal tender clause.

☞ There is no account, as yet, of an ack on Fort Donelson, which was being ayed, at last accounts, because of the h water and the difficult locomotion. our boys have probably overcome these stacles, if within the power of human orts, and we shall not have long to wait the success of a plan which contem- es not only the defeat but the capture the rebel garrison under Gen. Pillow.

☞ An ordinance offered by Mr. Sin- ton that Treasury notes may be receiv- for taxation, was defeated in the Con- ation, yesterday, by a union of the hard- ney and anti-ordinance men against it. principle was not so objectionable as application of it. A resolution by Mr. mpbell, in favor of Congress making ese notes a legal tender, had a majority an indirect test vote, but the minority ere able to get an adjournment before the l vote was taken.

MR. ARNOLD'S REPORT.

We devote a large share of our second page the able and voluminous report of Hon. ac N. Arnold, on the Resources, History d Commercial Greatness of the North- est, as the basis of a plea for an enlarged d liberal system of Harbor and Coast efenses, and incident thereto the estab- lishment of a National Armory at Chicago. We shall take occasion to refer to some of features more in detail hereafter.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

Evidence begins to accumulate against n. Wm. R. Montgomery, in command at Alexandria, that may possibly give him a ll at Fort Lafayette next to Gen. Stone. He treats Federal soldiers very inhumanly, and disloyal men and women very lenient- ly. The Episcopal clergyman who skips over the prayer for the President, is his own rector, and was released from arrest by his special interposition. Se- cesh women, who insult and spit up- on our soldiers, and who publicly de- grade the American flag whenever they can find it within reach, are defended in their persons and property under the most stringent and direful orders. Soldiers ar- rested for trivial offenses are thrown into the common slave pen and treated worse than brutes. Such are some of the charges brought against him. He has now been called to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, two members of the Committee (Messrs. Gooch and Odell) having first visited Alexandria to inquire into the allegations that have been made by reporters of the press.

PORT ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

Accounts from Port Royal are becoming more and more interesting, and movements in that quarter seem big with future events. Fort Pulaski has been cut off from communication with Savannah, by batteries planted on the river between the fort and the city, and the rebel garrison will be starved out even if they are not earlier called upon to surrender. Dawfuski Island, which has been occupied by our troops, is opposite and a little above the fort, and a marshy island upon which piles are being driven for a road and a battery, brings the attacking force much nearer. Pine Island, where a rebel battery has been shelled out, is between Dawfuski Island and Savannah, and in the possession of our troops. Fort Jackson is threatened—a smaller work than Pulaski, and only about a mile distant from Savannah. The siege batteries on Tybee still menace Pulaski, and our gunboats in Warsaw Inlet complete the investment. It is said the apprehension of attack is so strong, at Savannah, that troops are being drawn even from Charleston for the defense of the city; they have probably not less than 20,000 under arms—such as they are.

Gen. Sherman has now excluded *all* the reporters from his camps, but if he will give us the official reports of a handsome victory, the press will not be disposed to pick a quarrel with him on that account.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ORDER.

Elsewhere in this issue we print Secretary Stanton's order for the imprisonment of one Dr. Ives, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The circumstance has already been referred to in our dispatches. The concise statement of the case is given in the order itself. All loyal citizens will say amen to Mr. Stanton's procedure, and those the most earnestly who see the matter in its true light. It is something more than deserved punishment of a prying and impudent reporter, whose despicable notoriety will be short-lived. It is a stinging rebuke to the journal whose policy he represented, and not wisely, but too well. The *Herald*, in its issue announcing the arrest, is characteristically subtle, and tries to dodge the blow. It is delighted with Mr. Stanton, and very much shocked at "our Mr. Ives;" but the shot was aimed too well not to have gone straight home. It means that the Secretary of War dares do right, and take the *Herald* neither into his confidence nor secrets. The Department is not to be moved by its cajolement or bullyings. The spell of the magic words, "I represent the New York *Herald*, Sir!" has been potent over long with timid incumbents of public offices at Washington. It will hereafter lay open no secrets at the War Department.

Nothing is enunciated in the Secretary's order with reference to the relations of the loyal press to the Department that was not known and conceded by honest journalists throughout the North. The novelty is in the application, to borrow the phrase of the Patent office. The New York *Herald* is to know and observe an enforced decency, in compliance with previously established rules. It constitutes an interesting feature in Ives's case that his arrest took place while he was in mid career of his role as entertainer to General McClellan's staff, in a sumptuous breakfast at Willard's. We may imagine some of these officers delightedly listening to Ives as he recounts his word battles, and how he browbeat the Department, when suddenly the scene changes, the narrator and host is whisked away to Fort McHenry, while the cold chill of the rebuke falls upon the astonished guests. Ives's arrest will do good, not to the end of reforming the manners, nor the principles of the Satanic press, but to prescribe for it bounds and limits safer for the interests of the people.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. NUMBER 187.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Napoleon's Speech to the Legislature.

THE FRIENDLY OFFICES OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

In his speech at the opening of the *Corps Legislatif*, January 27th, the Emperor Napoleon thus briefly but happily alludes to his foreign relations:

Gentlemen Senators, Gentlemen Deputies:

The year which has just passed, despite certain anxieties, has seen peace consolidated. All the rumors purposely propagated on imaginary pretenses have fallen to the ground of themselves before the simple reality of facts.

My relations with foreign Powers give me the fullest satisfaction, and the visits of several sovereigns have contributed still more to strengthen our bonds of friendship. The King of Prussia, in coming to France, has been able to judge for himself of our desire to unite ourselves still closer with a people who are advancing with a firm and sure step towards progress.

I have recognized the kingdom of Italy, with the firm intention of contributing, by sympathetic and disinterested advice, to conciliate two causes, the antagonism of which disturbs the public mind and conscience everywhere.

The civil war which desolates America has seriously compromised our commercial interests. Nevertheless, so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that the dissensions may soon terminate.

Our establishment in Cochin China has been consolidated by the valor of our soldiers and sailors. The Spaniards associated in our enterprise will find, I hope, in those countries, the reward of their courageous support. The Annamites make a feeble resistance to our power, and we should not be at war with any one, if, in Mexico, the proceedings of an unscrupulous government had not obliged us to join Spain and England in protecting our fellow-countrymen, and in suppressing attempts against humanity and the rights of nations. Nothing can arise out of this conflict of a nature to shake confidence in the future.

The balance of the address is devoted to the finances of France; but the relations of the French Government with the United States are thus more particularly referred to in the report on the "General situation of the empire," also laid before the legislative body:

The serious internal complications which have taken place in the United States *have not disturbed (altered) the cordiality of our relations with that country.* It was impossible, however, that the conflict, the outbreak of which we beheld with pain, should not interfere, when it assumed so large proportions, with our ordinary transactions with the United States, and that it should not affect, to a certain extent, the security of our commerce.

The government of the Emperor, has, therefore, had to take into serious consideration, from the very fact, these inevitable consequences of the American crisis. It could not hesitate as to the attitude which circumstances made imperative. Having, on the other hand, the duty of seeing the interests placed under its protection should suffer as little as possible from the struggle which was going on, desirous, on the other hand, to show its respect for the internal rights and independence of another country, it could only pursue one line of policy to attain the double object it had in view—the strict observance of neutrality. Consequently, whilst maintaining wishes for the maintenance of the American Union on those conditions which had until very recently appeared best calculated to secure its prosperity; whilst being disposed, if it were solicited to do so, to contribute by its good offices to put an end to a deplorable struggle, it hastened, on the one hand, to remind its subjects of the duties imposed upon them by that neutrality, the benefit of which it (the imperial government) claimed in their behalf; and, on the other, to lay down the principles which it expected the belligerents to respect. We have obtained in this latter respect satisfactory declarations, and, if it did not meet with the Emperor's government to do away with all the embarrassments which a state of war on any part of the globe always involves, the principles the application of which the belligerents have admitted, will at least have the effect of preventing those injuries which must otherwise have aggravated the sufferings inevitably caused by the present state of things.

Touching the case of the Trent, the blue book says:

The imperial government has acted in conformity with those same views and sentiments, with respect to the incident, which for a time gave reason to apprehend a still more serious disturbance of the peace of the world. Faithful to its political friendships, as well as to the traditions of France, the Government thought itself bound to express, officially, but frankly, its opinion in an act which appeared to place in question the rights and guarantees justly claimed by neutrals, and which at the same time might bring about a collision between Great Britain and the United States. Whilst congratulating ourselves, in the interest of all parties, on the settlement which has taken place, we are, as far as we ourselves are concerned, happy at the assent with which our opinion has been received in all quarters, and at the feeling which the step we had taken has called forth both at Washington and London.

☞ When the famous Mrs. Hartung fled from Albany, four years ago, with her guilty paramour, she took her little daughter, aged sixteen months, and to avoid detection the child was given to Rhineman to keep or dispose of. Both were arrested and have ever since been in the hands of the law, but Rhineman had turned State's evidence against the woman, and refused to tell what had been done with the child. Mrs. Hartung has now heard of its well being in the family of a respectable gentleman of New York city—a beautiful girl now grown to five years old.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says the disagreement in the Finance Committee on the House Treasury Note bill, does not foreshadow the vote in the Senate. The popular power in the body will pass the bill after a delay of perhaps a week's debate. The Currency Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means (Mr. Spaulding's) will, in the meantime, without waiting for the Tax bill or the Senate vote, take up the Bank bill recommended by Secretary Chase, and perfect its details without loss of time.

☞ The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe will be in working operation in a few days. Capt. Anson Stager returned from Fortress Monroe last Tuesday morning, where he has completed the arrangements for laying the cable from the fort to Cape Charles. It will be in operation in less than a week. This will keep us twenty-four hours in advance of our present arrangements.

☞ A passenger train over the Harlem railroad, stopping at Rawlings, was run into from behind by an engine, and the rear car was smashed, though cleared in time to save its passengers; but the shock was so severe to the forward cars that Senator Clark of Chenango, (of the Legislature,) and some others, were injured.

☞ The elegant dwelling houses in Davenport, belonging to the late banking firm of Cook & Sargent, were sold at Sheriff's auction the other day. Mr. Cook's house that cost $30,000, brought $15,000; and Mr. Sargent's costing $40,000, sold at $12,000. The purchaser of both was John J. Dixwell of Boston, who already held the deeds of trust.

☞ The Baltimore *Methodist Protestant*—the only religious paper of the city that has survived the times—has been permitted by the Federal Government to be passed through the lines South. It scrupulously avoids politics—doesn't even know that the country is at war; hence it is harmless alike to the North and South.

LATER FROM FORT HENRY.

Operations Impeded by High Water.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THINGS THEREABOUTS.

[Fort Henry Cor. St. Louis Democrat, 13th.]

For all the purposes of navigation a "booming river" is most admirable, but when viewed in connection with the operations of an army on land, the consequent general overflow of all bottoms, and the swollen condition of all tributaries, hardly present so favorable an aspect. Just now the high water would seem to be our most formidable foe. Although it will probably permit the Federal flag to be exhibited to the people along the Tennessee, even into Alabama, it is likely that it in turn will prevent the same flag from waving over the ramparts of Fort Donelson for at least several days longer than would be the case were the streams at a somewhat lower stage.

It was intended to move promptly against the above named fortification to-day, but so formidable have been the demonstrations of the rapidly rising stream, that let alone moving, it has been with no little difficulty that our army has been kept fairly afloat. The moat around the fort has assumed the dimensions of an inland sea. The fortification itself is as veritable an island as one need look upon, while the ground of the camps beyond and in fact all of the "narrow neck" of land between this point and Fort Donelson is nothing more nor less than an extended quagmire. The numerous little streams running into the Cumberland and Tennessee are all in a swollen condition, and with miles of backwater, which with the roads (bad enough at the best) present such formidable obstacles to the movements of our heavy artillery necessary for the reduction of the place, as to render a movement almost impossible. But let not the country be impatient. The floods have reached their *maximum*, and in the meantime our engineers are hourly gaining in their information in regard to the place. The blow will soon fall. The little delay will not make it the less sure, nor none the less heavy.

I yesterday paid a visit to the westerly side of the river, where the Paducah force has been encamped since the reduction of Fort Henry. The bluffs on this side of the stream are high and commanding, rising, in many instances, 200 or 250 feet above the level of the river. The hills are to a great extent bare of timber, and being of a gravelly soil are perfectly dry, and form much more commodious camping grounds than the low lands on this side of the river. The forces here, though, are by no means entirely free from the annoyances incident to the high water; for although the bluffs are high and commanding, there is still considerable low land intervening between the landing and the bottom of the hills, and over these bottoms is water varying from six inches to ten feet in depth. Over this little lake all of the stores, camp equipage, &c., have to be transported. A pontoon bridge is being built, but so slowly does it progress that it does not seem likely that it will be completed before its services are no longer required.

As the ferry-boat approached the landing here, the scene that was presented, I imagine is only to be witnessed in a city of the sea. There are barges and flatboats, yawls and skiffs, and rafts, good, bad and indifferent, which, with their loads of soldiers, commissary stores, tents, mess chests, and various odds and ends of a soldier's kit are being continuously transported hither and thither, among the trees and brush, which rear their heads above the swollen waters. Taking passage on one of these impromptu rafts, I in due time found myself safely landed on the gravel beach at the foot of the bluffs.

On the top of the most elevated of the bluffs is the incompleted rebel fortification, Fort Heiman, named after a Colonel of one of the Tennessee regiments, who hails, I believe, from Nashville. It is situated about a mile and a half from Fort Henry, and completely commands it. The approaches to it on all sides are very able protections, and if this fort had been allowed to have been completed and received its guns, its capture must have cost us several hundred lives. Even with the works at their present stage, and with the *mile or more* of rifle pits surrounding them, a few regiments of determined men could hold triple their number at bay for many a long hour. There were three rebel regiments on this side of the Tennessee; but when the bombardment had begun in good earnest, in common with their competriots on the other side, they broke and ran. One of these regiments (Irish) had good reason for it, as I shall presently state.

Fort Heiman, and, too, a great portion of Fort Henry, was built by an Irish regiment. These men, with their accustomed industry, worked early and late on these fortifications, and what credit is given the rebels for the excellence of the workmanship on these fortifications is really due to the sons of Erin. For months were they thus employed here, and for months did they look in vain for the long ago promised paymaster to arrive. At last, six months after their enlistment, to their great joy that distinguished personage actually presented himself. The pay rolls were all duly made out, and the Irishmen patiently waited for the forth-coming pay-day to be heralded in. But alas for human expectations. They soon learnt that although the paymaster had come, it did not necessarily involve the arrival of any cash. At all events, if he did have any, the Irish regiment got none. Indeed, they were coolly told that but very little was due them, and in explanation accounts were exhibited showing them that owing to the high prices of clothing in the Confederacy, they had *worn out* their pay. For boots they were charged eight dollars; for pants, ten dollars; for other garments proportionately high figures. So that many of the men had no more than a dollar and a half coming to them. None of them were credited with more than fifteen dollars. The Irishmen vowed vengeance on them, and it is by no means surprising that they fulfilled their threats by running away upon the first approach of an enemy.

Military movements to the east are proceeding apace, the preliminaries of starting the artillery and a portion of the infantry taking place this morning. The main body will probably move to-morrow. The attack ought to be made by Wednesday. The commanders of divisions and brigades have been summoned to a council of war at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Troops are constantly arriving. The Gladiator arrived last night with the Seventeenth Illinois, and the Iatan and Empress have just come in with the Twenty-fifth Indiana and one other regiment. It begins to look as if the forward movement had begun in good earnest.

No less than nineteen dead bodies were exhumed in the fort to-day, which had been hurriedly buried in one heap after the fight, and before we reached the fort. The apparent slight loss of the rebels has been a matter of great surprise, but this recent discovery puts rather a new light on the matter, and it would not be surprising if still more were found. It will be remembered that only four dead men were found in the fort when we took possession. This will make at least twenty-three who fell beneath the unerring shots of our sailors.

But few negroes are found in the country, most of them having been run off on our approach. Those who have remained manifest a great interest in regard to everything connected with the army and the North. The first person met by the officers of the boat landing at the fort after its flag had struck, was one of these contrabands. With mingled joy and consternation imprinted on his countenance, and with uplifted hands he exclaimed, "Afore God, sir, is Massa Lincoln coming in that boat?"

Gen. Buell's Grand Army in Motion along the Entire Line.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

We have the following information from sources that are in our estimation entirely trustworthy:

Gen. Buell's whole army, with the exception of Gen. McCook's division, was yesterday in motion upon the enemy. General Nelson's division crossed Green River on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, on its march to Glasgow, over the turnpike from Bardstown to that place. Gen. Mitchell's whole command marched down to Munfordsville from Bacon Creek, and crossed over the railroad bridge, (which has been planked,) on Monday morning, and has advanced some miles on the turnpike to Bowling Green. The condition of the roads rendering an advance over the mountains south of the Cumberland via Monticello and Albany into Tennessee, impracticable, the main body of Gen. Thomas's Division has been ordered to move via Danville and Lebanon, also towards Glasgow. Gen. Schoepff's Brigade is reported to have passed through Danville on the 11th.

Gen. Wood's Brigade passed through Lebanon on its way South—it is expected to join Gen. Nelson. Gen. McCook's Division has marching orders, and has probably assumed a position south of Green River before this time.

Reliable information has reached headquarters in Louisville, that the rebels are preparing to vacate Bowling Green and fall back with all their forces on Clarksville, owing to the flanking movements of our troops.

Papers were captured at Fort Henry showing General Polk's force at Columbus to be only 12,000 effective men—the remainder being on the sick list or worthless.

It is confidently believed by our officers that Kentucky will be cleared of the last of the rebels before the first of March.

Troops are to be sent from the line of the Potomac into Kentucky. One of the best disciplined and most perfectly appointed of the Potomac divisions, is expected soon. All the regiments in camp in the Northwestern States, are to be sent into Kentucky as soon as possible.

☞ George R. Monell, head clerk of Thompson & Co.'s Express, and a very nice young man, has absconded from Springfield, Mass., having been detected in robbing money packages passing through his hands. His extravagance was in the shape of diamonds and women.

☞ A public meeting will be held at Rockford this (Friday) evening to raise funds for the Douglas Monument. Dr. R. S. Molony will address the citizens.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Treasury Note Bill Passed.

LEGAL TENDER ADOPTED.

Revenue Schemes in Committee.

GEN. SIGEL AT SPRIGFNIELD

Price Gradually Retreating.

30,000 TROOPS AT FT. HENRY.

Com. Foote on the Cumberland.

Advance of 35,000 Federals Across Green River.

BOWLING GREEN NOT EVACUATED.

Movements upon Savannah.

THE CITY WILL BE SPEEDILY TAKEN.

Norfolk in Dread of the Burnside Expedition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1862.

Mr. Magruder, a wealthy boot and shoe merchant, has been arrested for giving treasonable information to the enemy, by order of the State Department. He is very wealthy, and has extensive family connections among the rebels.

Messrs. Gooch and Odell, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, visited Alexandria on Tuesday, to personally investigate the charge made, that our soldiers under arrest are placed inhumanly in the slave pen. The Committee will take active steps to relieve at once, from inhumanity and suffering, our soldiers arrested for petty offenses.

Gen. Montgomery, in command at Alexandria, has been summoned before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, among other witnesses.

The bill introduced by Senator Wilson, providing for the establishment of a naval foundry, originally contemplated it to be located at Bloomfield, Pa., but through the exertions of New York and New England men it was altered to allow its location on the tide water of the Hudson river. It authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint a commission of ordnance officers and scientific and practical civilians, to select the site and prepare plans for building the foundry immediately. It appropriates one million dollars for the purpose.

Secretary Stanton is so much better as to be in conference with the President at the White House.

A private letter from a naval officer at Fort Henry, says the rebel General Tilghman had the hearing of one ear destroyed by a close shot, and a marine lorgnette knocked from his hand by a piece of shell.

In addition to the plans and specifications of our gunboats, diagrams were found in the fort illustrative of what were supposed to be their weak points.

President Lincoln voluntarily appeared before the House Judiciary Committee, to-day, touching the delivery of a portion of his last Message to Wykoff before sending it to Congress. Wykoff was then recalled and answered that he obtained the copy from ex-Lieutenant Watt, the White House gardener, who figures in the report of the Potter Committee.

Senator Morrill, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported a bill abolishing slavery in the District, and giving compensation limited to an average of three hundred dollars for each slave to loyal masters, three commissioners to decide as to the validity and value of claims; the testimony of the slave as well as the master to be admissable. The bill is accompanied by a report saying that slavery in the National Capital partakes of the quality of public indecorum, showing that from the time of the Jeffersonian ordinance to the passage of the bill in 1850 abolishing the slave trade in the District, and declaring slaves brought here for sale, free, the Government has shown a disposition to sever itself from slavery, and has exercised all the power required in the premises.

D. C. McCullum, State General Superintendent of the New York & Erie Railroad, was to-day appointed by the Secretary of War to take charge of and operate the Government railroads, with the military rank of Colonel.

An Excise bill is nearly ready, and will in a few days be presented to the House. There is still much work to be done on the tax bill. The Tariff bill is still untouched. It is believed that stamp tax on notes of hand will be recommended.

A bill will soon be introduced repealing the District black code, half the enormities of which are not known.

Wykoff is still in close confinement. An iron bedstead was purchase for him to-day. Gen. Sickles is his frequent visitor.

Hunker journals, who are chuckling over the vote of the Senate on Mr. Sumner's resolution providing for the re-organization of rebel States, laying it on the table, are at fault in regarding it as an evidence of "conservatism." On the contrary, an effort of Garret Davis to have them buried in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary, failed, and on Mr. Sumner's own motion they were laid on the table, whence he can at any time call them up.

A bill establishing a provisional government in the defunct State of South Carolina, framed in accordance with the views of those high in authority, will shortly be submitted to Congress.

The only additional amendment of importance adopted by the Senate to the Treasury Note bill, gives 7.30 interest to five year bonds, fundable in certificates of deposit.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to an order of the House of Representatives, has placed Henry Wykoff in close confinement, selecting the Guard House in the Capitol for that purpose. Mr. Wykoff said to-day that this was a kind of capital punishment that he had not anticipated.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says of Gen. Stone that he used to have stolen interviews with the rebels, and that a package was on at least one occasion seen to pass from him to them. He, with surly words, refused a pass to the widow of a volunteer who wished to seek for the body of her husband within the enemy's lines, but in the case of the rebel ladies who, on frivolous pretexts, desired to go and come, he was all urbanity and freely gave passes—passes, too, which covered trunks not to be examined.

The Senate Military Committee will report at their next meeting a re-organization of the Medical Department of the Army, increasing the number of surgeons and other members of the service, and making it a separate department.

General Montgomery, Military Governor of Alexandria, is abusing his office by releasing rebels arrested by his subordinates. Not content with allowing Rev. Mr. Stewart to omit the prayer for the President from the service, he set him at liberty after his arrest on account of that treasonable omission. The Alexandria *Chronicle* says much excitement has been occasioned by the arrest of Rev. Mr. Stewart, who, in spite of remonstrances and warnings, persisted in parading his rebel proclivities in the pulpit.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says a well known citizen named Magruder, a shoe dealer, was arrested to-day on the charge of treason, he having been communicating with the enemy. The charges against him are alleged to be very serious in this respect.

The Columbus Rebels Trying Their Big Guns.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—A Cairo special to the *Democrat* says cannonading was heard for three hours yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Columbus, and it is supposed that the rebels were practicing.

No boat from Cumberland or Tennessee to-day.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 13, 1862.

The Secretary of the Canal Board states that the amount of bonds, scrip, &c., registered, instead of being $3,135,000, is but $3,000,760.34; and the Trustees have paid on this account, $776,765.40; leaving $2,223,994.88 unpaid.

The expenses of the Cook county Board of Supervisors for five years have been $16,729.

The Governor to-day sent in a communication vindicating his action in the Board of War Auditors, and refusing to acknowledge the power of the Convention to instruct him in his administrative functions.

The Auditor sent in the number of corporators of banks, their assignees, &c. He says he has received no letters from members of the last Legislature instructing him as to his duties.

The "K. G. C." question was up again. A resolution was passed expelling members of the order, if any are in the Convention, or any person holding correspondence with the enemy. There were 16 votes in favor of laying it on the table.

A rule was passed limiting the speeches of members to 10 minutes.

The question of debate for nearly the entire day has been an ordinance providing for the payment of taxes in Treasury notes. It meets with much opposition. It was attempted to postpone it, but this was refused by a vote of 24 to 23. It was defeated by a vote of 17 yeas to 46 nays. The Republicans opposed it on account of its unconstitutionality, being an ordinance without submission.

An order was passed asking information from the Canal Trustees respecting deeds of lots sold by the Board since its organization; also, the amount of moneys paid for the same.

Mr. Campbell of LaSalle threw a bomb shell into the Convention this afternoon in the shape of a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress by telegraph to vote to make Treasury notes legal tender. An endeavor was made to lay it on the table, which was lost by a vote of 25 to 30. The opponents of the measure then carried an adjournment.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, the further consideration of Hacker's ordinance was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The correspondence between the President of the Convention and Mrs. Douglas, relating to the resolutions passed to the memory of Senator Douglas, was read.

A letter was received from the Governor, denying the right of the Convention to instruct him.

Mr. Hanna of Wayne introduced a resolution, which was referred to the TRIBUNE Investigating Committee, declaring it the sense of the Convention that rebel sympathizers be expelled.

Gen. Singleton introduced an ordinance instructing treasurers and collectors of counties to receive Treasury notes for taxes. This was subsequently debated all the afternoon, and lost, 17 to 46.

The Convention spent some time in Committee of the Whole on Section 40, of the article on the Legislative Department. That section proposes to prohibit the General Assembly of the State from ever releasing the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligations to pay seven per cent. into the State Treasury. No vote was taken on the resolution.

Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution proposing that Congress should make its Treasury notes legal tender, and that the interest on the Government bonds shall not be required to be paid in coin, and that the President of this Convention be requested to transmit the same by telegraph to our Representatives in Congress. Motion to lay on the table failed, 25 to 30, and the Convention adjourned.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Journal.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13.—The consideration of Mr. Hacker's ordinance was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The eloquent letter of President Hacker to Mrs. Douglas, enclosing the resolutions of this Convention, on the death and character of her husband, was received in connection with Mrs. Douglas's touching and ladylike reply.

The Secretary of the Canal Board corrected some figures in a former letter.

A letter was received from Gov. Yates, satisfactorily explaining the temporary connection of Thos. J. Henderson with the Army Auditing Board, and denying the right, in vigorous terms, of this Convention to instruct him.

The Secretary of the Convention transmitted the replies of the County Clerks of Cook, LaSalle, Adams, Iroquois, Champaign and Vermillion, as to the cost of Boards of Supervisors in each county. Ordered to be printed.

The Auditor of Public Accounts reported the names of all the corporators of banks in Illinois, and stated that he had no correspondence with members of the present General Assembly on matters relating to the organization or winding up of banks.

A widow, name unknown, desired that an ordinance be passed allowing a plurality of wives, in view of the scarcity of men *now* in the country. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hanna of Wayne introduced a resolution proposing to expel any member who belongs to the Knights of the Golden Circle, or who in any way may sympathise with or assist the so-called Southern Confederacy. An attempt to lay it on the table, failed—ayes 16, noes 48.

General Singleton introduced an ordinance directing collectors and treasurers of counties to receive Treasury notes for taxes, which was made the special order for this afternoon at two o'clock.

Mr. Thornton moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Department, section 40, under discussion, relating to the obligations of the Illinois Central Railroad to pay into the State Treasury seven per cent. of the gross earnings.

Mr. Stinson of DeKalb moved the following amendment after the figures 1851:

"Except by a law to be submitted to a vote of the people and approved by them before going into effect."

Mr. Stinson advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Thomson and Vandeveer spoke against it.

Mr. Duff of Franklin was against Mr. Vandeveer's amendment, because great inconvenience and injury to the State may occur if we fix the charter beyond the power of police which the General Assembly may find necessary to impose.

The Convention has under consideration Gen. Singleton's ordinance, which is as follows:

Be it Ordained by the People of the State of Illinois, in Convention assembled, That until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, it shall be lawful, and is hereby declared to be the duty of all collectors of revenue within this State, whether said revenue be for State, county, city, township or district purposes, or any other purpose for which taxes, fines or assessments are authorized by law to be collected, to receive in payment of the same what is commonly denominated treasury notes, or any other paper issued by the Government of the United States to circulate as money, and the Treasurer of the State of Illinois and all other officers or agents are hereby required to receive the same in the payment of the public dues.

Upon which Messrs. Armstrong, Bartley, Tanner, Richmond, Campbell and Dement have spoken. The Convention seems to be very nearly divided on the subject. An exciting debate is going on on the motion to postpone. Gen. Singleton has the floor and is denouncing the motion as a scheme of the wild cat bankers and the upholders of vested rights to swindle the people.

BY THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from China—American Ships Sailing Under British Protection—U. S. Frigate Saginaw a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Arrived, ship Swordfish, thirty-seven days from Hong Kong. Freights thence to New York were twenty to twenty-four dollars per ton. At Foochoo the American ship Surprise was under the British flag for New York, with a large cargo of East India goods. A prominent American merchant residing in China had placed his ships under protection of the British flag.

At Hong Kong purchases of tea for the United States continued at improving rates, but the scarcity of tonnage prevented shipment. Hong Kong papers are filled with accounts of rebel atrocities in capturing Kingpo, which took place on the 9th of December, and was followed by sacking, burning and murdering. The French Admiral and the British and American Consuls had authorized the breaking up of the Custom Establishment at Ningpoo, causing all duties collected by the mercenaries subsequent to the the 9th of December to be returned.

The United States steamer Saginaw had been condemned at Hong Kong, her timbers being rotten.

Both Houses of the California Legislature to-day unanimously passed resolutions protesting against a discontinuance of the Overland Mail, and advocating the restoration of the Pony Express, and sending printed mail matter by sea.

Negroes Voted Out of Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., Feb. 13.—The Constitutional Convention this morning adopted the following as a section of the article of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution of the proposed new State of Western Virginia, with the understanding that this action should be a settlement of the vexed question:

"No slave shall be brought, or free person of color come into this State for permanent residence, after this Constitution goes into operation."

This will insure a large majority for the Constitution.

All Right.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The trouble between Gov. Andrew and Gen. Butler has been adjusted.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., RE-OCCUPIED.

Arrival of General Sigel's Column on Tuesday.

GEN. PRICE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

ROLLA, MO., Feb. 13.—A messenger from Lebanon, just arrived, reports that Sigel's division arrived at Marchfield on Tuesday at noon. Price is reported to have left Springfield, and is encamped near the battle ground of Wilson's Creek. Gen. Sigel is no doubt now in Springfield.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, February 13, 1862.

The notorious Major Jennings, lately of Jeff. Thompson's command, who was captured at Poplar Bluff, arrived here to-day, and is confined in the military prison.

W. P. Peyton, one of the Milton prisoners lately sent to Alton, returned here to-day, and is confined in the military prison. He has been allowed to purchase a full uniform of the Missouri State Guard.

Reports from Lebanon continue to mention horrible muddy roads south of that place.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Preparations to Take Fort Pulaski.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Baltic brings from Port Royal, 700 bales of cotton. Eight rebel prisoners were also brought, and placed in Fort Lafayette, who were taken in a skirmish. The weather was getting disagreeably warm, and heavy rains falling. Contrabands are still picking cotton, and their number is fast increasing.

Gen. Sherman has succeeded in excluding all reporters from his lines.

The 48th N. Y. regiment and portions of the Rhode Island and Engineer regiments have been removed from Hilton Head to Danfuskie Island, the nearest point to Fort Pulaski that can be occupied, except Tybee. A schooner and a number of floats with Parrott guns, howitzers and mortars accompanied the expedition. Tatnall's gunboats soon after made their appearance, and three ran the gauntlet to Pulaski.

Stevens's brigade has been prevented from forming a junction on account of the obstructions in the river.

Fort Pulaski is said to be in as bad condition as Sumter was.

Our engineers are driving piles across the Marshy Island for a road and for a foundation for batteries. This island lies between the Union forces and Fort Jackson. Our forces are making advances daily.

Our gunboats shelled out a fort on Pine Island, and made an advance towards Bluffton, where there is a large force.

Fort Jackson is to be taken and Savannah will soon be captured.

Another account says an expedition left on Monday, including all the gunboats and transports sufficient for the shipment of twelve thousand troops, which will go through Callabash Sound into Savannah river without coming in range of Pulaski's guns.

The rebels have withdrawn a large number of troops from Charleston and Port Royal to Savannah. Twelve thousand Federal troops were to leave on Monday to take the Railroad, and thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry will join them, also several artillery companies. The troops are enthusiastic and confident of being able to capture the rattle-snake's den—Charleston.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Norfolk Under Martial Law—The Rebel Steamer Merrimac a Failure—The Great Federal Gun at Newport News Exploded—Loss of Life.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.—No flag of truce received to-day. No arrivals from the Burnside Expedition.

As the boat was coming down from Newport News this morning, a man was picked up in a small boat, who left Norfolk yesterday morning, and made his escape from Sewall's Point. He confirms all previous reports, and adds that Norfolk has been placed under martial law, and volunteers to defend the city are called for in vain.

The work on the Merrimac was stopped on Saturday last, and she is now at the navy yard, drawing so much water that she could not get out, even if she was ready for sea.

The greatest alarm prevails at Norfolk, and an attack is momentarily expected.

There are said to be only about 200 troops at Sewall's Point.

A rumor was in circulation at Norfolk that the defeat at Roanoke Island was owing to the treachery of the North Carolina troops.

The great Sawyer gun, at Newport News, burst yesterday, while being fired. Two men of the Massachusetts regiment were instantly killed, and another seriously injured. Four or five other persons who were in the vicinity were also wounded, but none seriously.

THE ALLIES IN MEXICO.

Conference with Juarez—Spanish Interference alone Objectionable—Miramon an English Prisoner.

REBEL PRIVATEER FITTING OUT AT NASSAU

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The steamship Baltimore has arrived with Havana dates of the 6th.

Miramon was arrested on board the Avon and is held a prisoner on board Her Majesty's ship Challenge, and wont be allowed to land in Mexico.

The British ship Gladiator was still at Nassau, mounting guns. She will change her flag and become a rebel privateer.

Great sickness prevailed among the allies at Vera Cruz. The allied Commissioners had returned from the City of Mexico.

The Mexican Government insisted on the withdrawal of the Spanish forces, but would accept the intervention of France and England.

Desertions from the Spanish troops continued.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamship Columbia has arrived, from Havana on the 8th.

A news correspondent reports the sickness among the Allied troops in Mexico as frightful.

The rebel schooner Victoria sailed from Havana on the 7th, with a cargo of arms and ammunition.

Lieut. Maffit, late commander of the Federal steamer Crusader, is now commander of the rebel schooner Cecile.

It appears that Miramon, on arriving at Vera Cruz, from Havana, was arrested by the British Admiral for a former robbery of the British Legation in Mexico.

Talcott, formerly civil engineer of a Mexican railroad, who left to join the rebels in South Carolina, has returned to Havana on the pirate steamer Kate, and is en route for Vera Cruz, in hopes to obtain his old situation, in which he will be disappointed.

The steamer Columbia brings the statement that Juarez had proposed terms of peace to the Allies, which were rejected.

ARRIVAL FROM SHIP ISLAND.

Capture of a British Ship with Rebel Supplies—Crew Brought to New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The storeship Supply brings Ship Island dates of the 24th ult.

She has on board the captains and crews of the captured rebel steamers Anna and Lewis, and the schooner A. S. Pierce, taken by the New London off Florida.

Nothing new at Ship Island. The troops are healthy, and works progressing rapidly. The frigate Niagara, gunboats New London, Hatteras, Itasca, Coon and Pampero, ship Black Prince, and brig S. R. Wetherel, were anchored off the island.

The Supply boarded off Florida, on the 30th, the British schooner Samuel Hart, of Liverpool, whose captain said she was bound from Liverpool to Cardenas; but having no papers, and being on the route to rebeldom, she was taken by the Supply, her crew put aboard and brought to this port. Her cargo is supposed to be arms and ammunition.

Com. Foote's Expedition to Fort Donelson.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The *Democrat* learns that Com. Foote, with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburg, left Cairo for the Cumberland river at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The Carondolet was expected to join them at Paducah.

In consequence of high water, and the unusually rapid current in all the rivers, the fleet is not expected to reach Fort Donelson till this morning, and as it is presumed the attack will not be made until there is complete readiness on the part of both land and naval forces, the news of the result cannot be expected before to-night or to-morrow morning.

Matters at Leavenworth—Gen. Hunter Calls on Senator Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 12.—Maj. Gen. Hunter made a formal call on Senator Lane yesterday. Matters in regard to the Southern expedition remain in *statu quo*. Lane has not resigned his Senatorship. No movements of troops of particular moment have taken place within the last two weeks. The 13th Wisconsin has gone to Fort Scott. The 1st Kansas is on furlough for ten days.

The Rebels on the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 13.—There are rumors that the rebels are concentrating their forces between the Point of Rocks and Leesburg, and also that they are erecting batteries there.

The Legislature at Wheeling.

WHEELING, February 13.—The Legislature is still in session, but will adjourn to-night. Holliday's Cove Railroad bill was again defeated in the House of Delegates.

Ohio in Favor of Legal Tender.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The Senate resolution making Treasury Notes a legal tender, passed the House, to-day, by a vote of 45 to 31

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

SENATE.

A message was received from the House, saying that it disagreed with the Senate's amendments to the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill.

The Treasury Note bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. Fessenden's amendment, to make the bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the United States, which amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vt. moved to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for private debts.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. was opposed to the amendment, and if it was adopted he should vote against the bill. He considered that it would be wickedly unjust to place all this money in the hands of the soldiers and employes of the Government, forcing them to take it and then not protect it after it was in their hands.

Mr. COLLAMER modified his amendment so as to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for debts of the U. S., or any kinds of debts, including the amendment of the law providing that all the interest be paid in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN believed that there was a necessity for making these notes a legal tender. Every organ of financial opinion in the country agrees that it is indispensable. We have to pay before the first day of July $303,235,000, and of this sum $100,000,000 is now due this day. How are we going to get this amount? That is a question hardly necessary. We cannot pay our debts in coin, for there is not enough of it in circulation since the banks suspended. The banks cannot let us have any more money, for we have already taken more than their capital in bonds. Capitalists cannot buy the bonds of the Government, for they cannot get the coin to do so, which is the only thing the Government can receive. If the bonds of the Government were now thrown on the market of the world they would depreciate to 60 cents on the dollar, according to the opinion of all financiers, because there is no money to pay for the bonds. Then how are we going to pay the soldiers and the contractors who feed the armies? There is no other way than to give them notes, which are as near money as possible.

After further discussion, Mr. SIMMONS of Rhode Island offered an amendment to allow the notes to be funded in two years bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest. Adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed—yeas 30, nays 7. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Government Contracts, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Pacific Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c., but at rates not greater than those required from private individuals. Congress, in awarding lands towards the construction of these roads, reserved the right to transport property or troops of the United States free of charge. Without waiving this principle, it is now proposed to compensate them for their services, on the ground that their ability has been impaired by the rebellion and destruction of their bridges, &c.

THE TRIP TO FLORENCE, ALA.

Further Interesting Details—Prevalence of the Union Sentiment in Tennessee and Northern Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The *Republican's* Fort Henry correspondent gives further particulars of the Tennessee River gunboat expedition. The people insisted upon loading their visitors with presents, and as far as Florence the river can be navigated almost as safely as the Ohio. Blessings, cheers and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere. Numbers of prominent men came forward and said should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men were ready and anxious to protect their homes, and would at once cluster around it. Under the laws commanding them to join the rebel army or lose their property, they were obliged to succumb, in self-defence.

The officers of the gunboats say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of the greetings that everywhere met them. The rebel press is wholly under the control of the politicians, and don't speak the people's feelings. The secession element is principally composed of the lawless portion of the community, who overawe by violence the order-loving Union citizens.

At Savannah, Lieut. Phelps learned that a rebel cavalry regiment was encamped about a mile distant. He immediately ordered a company of a hundred and thirty marines under Col. Given to march against them, but the rebels hearing of the movement flew in panic, leaving everything behind them. Their camp was burned and a considerable quantity of arms and stores were captured.

Only one steamer (the Dunbar) now floats on the Upper Tennessee.

The Appleton Belle had 4,000 pounds of powder on board, and when fired was purposely anchored opposite the fine residence of Judge Creavatt, a noted loyalist, which was completely shattered by the explosion.

The partially finished rebel gunboat Eastport is a fine and fast steamer, 250 feet long, very staunch, and constructed so as to be shot proof by compressed bales of cotton and iron plates.

The steamer Illinois brought down a quantity of tobacco, yesterday, from Paris; a large quantity of pig iron near there will also be removed as soon as possible.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 5th, says that Generals Beauregard, Pillow and Cheatham were there. It also contains Beauregard's plan of battle at Manassas, and prodigious speculations as to what he will do at Columbus. Numerous articles are copied from Southern papers asking the Government to take some measures to keep the soldiers in the service, as their term of enlistment is expiring and they are fast becoming demoralized. The papers also say that a large amount of Confederate stores are lying on the banks of the Cumberland river.

30,000 Federal Troops at Fort Henry—Fresh Troops Arriving—Advance of 35,000 Across Green River—General Hindman at Bowling Green.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says reliable information from Fort Henry states that there were 30,000 troops at and near that place at noon on Sunday, and heavy reinforcements were constantly arriving.

The 13th Michigan regiment passed through here (Indianapolis) to-day, en route for Kentucky. Four more regiments will pass through next week.

A gentleman from Green River, yesterday, reports that 35,000 Federals had crossed the river up to the time he left.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—All quiet down the road. Gen. Hindman is reported at Bowling Green. He is supposed to be in consultation with reference to the evacuation of that point.

Unionism in Missouri Growing Stronger.

[Special dispatch to the Evening Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Through private sources, by letter from gentlemen visiting our city from the interior, I learn the secession element is daily becoming less belligerent. Instead of scowling upon and threatening Union men, many of them now seem disposed to court their favor and friendship. One letter from almost the great focal center of rebellion in this State, says that the secesh here are now agreeable, very. There is no doubt they will be more so when they hear that, after all their ordinances of secession, Roanoke Island and Tennessee are still in the United States.

Another Herald Reporter in Quod—Wikoff's Occupation Gone.

[Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World*.]

Mr. Henri Wikoff, otherwise known as Chevalier Wikoff, has been, it is currently stated in Washington, shown the door of the White House. It seems this party, through the good nature of some of the ladies attached to our republican court, has had access to the White House, and obtained information there not of any great importance, but which regularly appeared in the columns of the New York *Herald*. Wikoff's officiousness, and the assumption of intimacy with certain well-known leaders in the highest political circles, was such that it attracted considerable attention, and his antecedents were inquired into. His peculiar relations to Fanny Ellsler, and his escapade with the heiress, Miss Gamble, as well as his subsequent career, was finally brought to the attention of Mr. Lincoln, who, as is reported and believed, promptly ordered the expulsion of the Chevalier from the White House. His occupation at Washington, therefore, is gone, except as a news-gatherer for the *Herald*, in which business he is a serious annoyance to the representatives of the press, who, as a general thing, are gentlemen.

Solution of the Flag of Truce.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 9th]

Considerable interest has been awakened of late in regard to the subject matter of the flag of truce recently sent by Gen. Johnston, the commander of the rebel army, to Gen. McClellan. From the fact that a number of consultations were held with the different heads of government, it was supposed that the matter to be treated of was one that vitally affected the question of war. Although no official announcement has been made, we must state, to quiet the apprehensions of the public, that the question involved is one that in no manner relates either to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy or the continuance of the war. The importance of the point to be treated of was one wholly dependent upon the answer returned. An answer has already been penned to the dispatch, and the above is probably as much as the public will be allowed to learn.

☞ A Syracusan has manufactured a mammoth pair of skates entirely of hickory, for presentation to President Lincoln. These skates are twenty-six inches long, six inches high, and seven inches wide. There is no steel about them. They are finished with patent leather straps around the skates, and russet straps with silver buckles to fasten them.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 83 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—A good second hand Safe and Letter Press. Cheap for cash. Address Post Office Box 3687. fe14-k902-3t

WANTED—A middle aged, unmarried, German or Scandinavian, who understands the care and management of horses. fe14-k926-3t E. B. McCAGG.

WANTED—A medium sized Furnished House. The South Side, east of State street, would be preferred. Address "S. D." P. O. Box 5385. fe14-k920-1w

WANTED—An enterprising man, encumbered with nothing but cash, to join in a money-making business. One who has some knowledge of the "Stage" preferred. Drop a note, containing address and time of meeting, to "C. M." Post Office Box 3668. fe14-k924-3t

WANTED—A situation in an Academy, as Teacher of Music, French, Drawing, or Elocution, or as Matron of an Educational Institution, by a Lady of experience and the highest testimonials. For a permanent situation, with a respectable salary, a premium of $50 will be paid. Address "E. L. D.," at this office. fe14-k916-1t

WANTED—A Situation wanted as Book-Keeper or Salesman, by a person who has resided in this city for ten years, and who has an extensive acquaintance in the country. Satisfactory city references given, if desired. Address "A. B.," Tribune Office. fe14-k919-2t

WANTED—Employment in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, by a man of good experience, and who can produce ample testimonials from last employers. Please address "X. Y." office of this paper. fe14-k911-1w

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to engage in the Grocery Business, having one of the finest stores and in the most central location in the city. For further particulars inquire at 132 Dearborn street, or address Post Office Box 6164. fe14-k917-1w

WANTED—Board, in a private family preferred, where the use of a Piano and instruction in Music, would be taken as part payment. Address "R. B.," at this office. fe14-k915-1t

WANTED—A thorough and experienced Miller, wishes to rent or run on shares, a good Water Power Custom Flouring Mill, either in Illinois, Iowa or Michigan. Address WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Niles, Mich. fe14-k913-3t

WANTED—To exchange for a light, but well selected stock of Drugs, a farm of 40, 60 or 114 acres, located within 2½ miles of a thriving Railroad town, in Huron County, Ohio. A bargain will be given. For particulars address "S. M." care of Briggs House, Chicago, Illinois. fe14-k912-3t

WANTED—A stock of Boots and Shoes, a stock of Queensware, or stock of Assorted Lumber; for either of which part cash, part No. 1 short paper, fine span of Horses, Top Carriage and Harness; also, part Lands, well situated in Iowa, will be given in exchange. No proposition will be entertained that is predicated on fictitious basis. Address "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 3597, with real name, stating where an interview may be had. fe14-k930-3t

I. O. O. F.—The members of the Order in this city are notified to attend at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Randolph street, this FRIDAY morning, at 10½ o'clock, to form an escort to the remains of our late brother, P. G. GEORGE C. FLAGG, late of Racine, Wis., to which place the body is to be removed.
By order of Union Lodge No. 9.
E. M. PORTCH, N. G.
T. W. SEYMOUR, Secretary. fe14-k903-1t

FOR SALE.—Attention is called to the sale of valuable Real Estate on the 19th inst., advertised under the head of "Legal Advertisements" in another column in this paper. The lot is situated on Clark street, fronting the Court House Square, and adjoins the entrance to Bryan Hall. Terms, part on time. By L. C. PAINE FREER, Special Commissioner. fe11-k883-td net

FOR SALE—The best retail Cigar Store in the City, located No. 47 Clark street, corner Randolph. For particulars inquire on the premises. fe14-k918-3t

OFFICE ROOM TO RENT.—A part of a furnished and carpeted office, including fire, to rent, or Desk room will be rented. Apply at 49 Lake street, up stairs. fe14-k904-3t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about 34 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with Steam Engine, Boiler, Scales and Corn Sheller, within the same. Price $2,000—$500 cash and the balance on time, if desired, at ten per cent. interest. If not sold within a few weeks the same will be for rent. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Room 8. fe14-k922-1m

DUNHAM'S COMMISSION SUGAR HOUSE—Nos. 81 and 83 South Water Street, corner of State.
CHICAGO, February 13th, 1862.
1,385 bbls Coffee, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Patent Loaf Sugars in store, on consignment and for sale cheap to the trade, by
fe14-k927-1t J. H. DUNHAM.

MASONIC.—Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock.
fe14-k914-1t IRA GODDARD, Sec'y.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the title of CONVERSE, YOUNG & HYDE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by Converse & Young. All claims against and bills due the old firm will be settled by the said Converse & Young. fe14-k908-3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore doing business under the name and style of COOK, STONE & CO., 134 Lake street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. P. Stone alone is authorized to receipt in the name of the firm for all demands. CARLOS A. COOK. Chicago, Feb. 10th, 1862. THOMAS P. STONE.

The agency for the sale of LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S Sewing Machines will be continued at 134 Lake street, by T. P. STONE, of and successor to Cook, Stone & Co. fe14-k921-3t

MERCHANDISE WANTED.—Any person in Chicago or in the country, having a stock of GOODS of any kind, suitable for a country store in Michigan, and wishing a first-class IMPROVED FARM in Illinois, or No. 1 Bonds and Mortgages, on interest, together with a part in CASH, is hereby informed that I am ready to purchase, and pay down for a reasonable amount of Goods. Those desiring to sell will address me, for a few days, (with P. O. Stamp,) giving me description of goods, and location, that I may go and see them. T. C. WELLER, P. O. Box 3292, Chicago, Ill. fe 4-k925-1t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

AN EXTRA REGULAR SESSION

Of this Institution will commence on the 15th of March and terminate early in July.

PROFESSORS:

L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine;
GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Surgery, Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery;
W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology;
M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Woman and Children;
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine;
NELSON SAYLER, A. M., LL. B., Chemistry and Jurisprudence;
H. A. LANGDON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees for a full course, $60; Matriculation (once only) $5; Demonstrator's Ticket, $5; Graduation, $25.

The Faculty are induced to hold this extra regular session by the great demand for medical men in the Army, and special instruction will be given in reference to Diseases of the Camp and Military Surgery. Clinical advantages unsurpassed.

GEORGE C. BLACKMAN, M. D.,
fe14-k910-4t Dean of Faculty.

HEAD QUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, Cairo and Dependencies, February 4th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

All officers and agents serving in the Quartermaster's Department at Cairo or its dependencies will report immediately to Capt. F. T. TURNLEY, A. Quartermaster, at his office in Cairo, and will receive such instructions and such assignments to duty as he may give them.

Every officer and agent having public property or money in his charge, will AT ONCE make a complete return or inventory of the same, showing the whole amount on hand, its condition and location, especially noting the number and CONDITION of the wagons, ambulances, carts, mules, horses, harness, and other public property.

Those having water transports in charge, will report to Capt. TURNLEY the names and owners of all steamers, barges, or other craft, their rates of hire, by whose order employed, and at what rate and in what service engaged.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and citizens having business with the Quartermaster's Department will attend to it at Capt. TURNLEY's office; and all orders issued by him in his department will be promptly obeyed.

By order of
BRIG. GEN. E. A. PAINE, Commanding.
S. B. HANCE, Assistant Adjutant General. fe14-k907-3t

HEAD QUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, Cairo and Dependencies, February 8th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 6.

I. The attention of all officers and agents in the Quartermaster's department in the District of Cairo and Dependencies, is called to paragraphs 1,058, 1,086 to 1,174 inclusive, "Revised Army Regulations."

II. The returns called for in paragraphs 1,170 and 1,171 MUST BE RENDERED AS THEREIN PRESCRIBED, and on the proper forms. One copy to go to General M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. General, U. S. A., at Washington City, one copy to the Chief Q. M. of the District of Cairo, and one copy to be kept by the officer rendering the return.

III. All requisitions for supplies [see paragraph 1,056,] will be made on form 40, [page 218,] and in duplicate, and will state for what regiment or command; be signed by the officer making it; countersigned by his immediate commander, and then forwarded to the Chief Quartermaster of the District, for the orders of the General commanding.

IV. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage [see form 51, page 232], WILL NOT BE PUT ON A REQUISITION WITH OTHER QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES, but be made SEPARATELY.

V. Regimental Quartermasters must remain on duty with their respective regiments, and will make requisitions for, and draw from the Depot in bulk, all the supplies required by their regiments.

VI. The Chief Quartermaster of this District will supply the several Quartermasters with such printed forms and blanks as he may have, in order to facilitate the proper rendition of accounts and returns as are required by the "Regulations."

VII. The want of funds and the difficulty of distributing them to the many points where troops are in the field, to pay current accounts, renders it necessary that all accounts be properly made out, dated, signed and certified, and approved by the highest officer in command at the time and place where the account is created, and the regimental or other officer thus signing and authenticating an account, will keep in his possession a TRIPLICATE of such accounts, delivering to the creditor his proper duplicate of the same. Officers will be careful in making their accounts, as they are, to all intents, vouchers, (and the only vouchers,) creditors can ever get for the payment of public money, and must, therefore, be made correct in fact (see paragraph 1,006,) as well as in form, (see form 12) for all purchases, and form 22 for all services. In no case will purchases and services be put on the same voucher, but on separate accounts, and these certificates must be signed as the legal authentication of vouchers. Commanders of regiments, posts and detachments will require all accounts thus made to be submitted to them for their examination and correction and endorsement, before being delivered to the creditor. Paragraph 1,002, page 156, refers as well to any other service rendered as to a person hired and discharged. All commanders and other officers should carefully read the "Army Regulations," page 172 to page 174.

VIII. All officers of the Q. M. Department having public funds in their hands at Cairo, will turn over the same to the Chief Quartermaster of this District, Capt. F. T. TURNLEY, Assistant Quartermaster, who will give his receipts therefor.

IX. All estimates for funds in either of the departments of the service in this District will be made through the Chief of these Departments, [observing form 8, page 162, for funds in the Q. M. Department.]

X. All accounts in the Q. M. Department of whatever kind, and by whomsoever created, or contracted, will be referred to F. T. TURNLEY, Ass't Q. M. for adjustment, and that officer will examine, audit and pay all proper accounts. In doubtful cases he will submit the same to the Commanding General for instruction, and no Ass't Q. M., Acting Ass't Q. M. or any other officer or agent in the Quartermaster's Department, will disburse or draw upon any public moneys, except by the order of Capt. F. T. TURNLEY, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the District of Cairo.

By order of
BRIG. GEN. E. A. PAINE, Commanding.
S. B. HANCE, Ass't Adjutant General. fe14-k906-3t

New Advertisements.

CARR BROTHERS,
JNO. D. R. CARR. E. DUFFYMEN CARR.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.
Address CARR BROTHERS, Branch of "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 4081. fe14-k923-1y

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING
LARGE STOCK OF OILS, &c.
One Bbl. Kerosene Oil,
One Bbl. Professional Oil,
Another Bbl. Kerosene Oil,
One Bbl. of Carbon Oil,
One Bbl. Oderiferous Oil,
Another Bbl. of Carbon Oil,
One Half Bbl. of Coal Oil,
One whole Bbl. Petrolium Oil,
Another Hf. Bbl. Coal Oil,
One Bbl. Kamtschatka Oil,
One Bbl. of Calumet Oil,
One Lamp for Table Use,
Another Lamp for Table Use.
Sealed proposals will be received for the above, or we will allow a Large Commission to any one effecting sale for the lot. Address
NOBLE'S
LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,
175 Lake Street.
fe14-k928-1t

CHARLES L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
KEROSENE, COAL,
AND CARBON OILS,
Lamps and Chandeliers
Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c.
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.
se26'61-1stp

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY,
VAN SHAACK,
No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.
[oc14-g665-1stp]

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS OVER
$8,000,000!
Which is the property of Policy Holders.
This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.
As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.
Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.
Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for Insurance received by
B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago.
H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin,
Post Office address Milwaukee.
ja28-k581-6m1stp

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 12 Lake-st., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal
je15'61-1y1stp

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships,
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
ÆTNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER-TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators.
For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO
General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.
☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh21'61-1y1stp

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,
FOR SORE THROAT,
FOR BRONCHITIS,
FOR WHOOPING COUGH,
FOR HOARSENESS,
FOR CROUP AND ASTHMA,
FOR INFLUENZA,
Use Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup. Put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00, by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House. fe3

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
AND
Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to
JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent,
No 12 Lake street, Chicago.
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.
je22-1y-1stp

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish
10,000 SAP BUCKETS.
Parties wanting them will do well to apply soon at 58 South Water Street. NATHANIEL WHITE,
Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware. fe1-k862-1m-1stp

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the evening of 12th inst., from corner of Illinois and Pine streets, Chicago,
A DARK BAY HORSE,
Saddle, Bridle Martingale and Crupper; all the latter fair leather except seat of saddle, which is black, girths red. Horse about sixteen hands high, eight years old, black mane and tail, saddle marks on back, some of which are covered with grey hair. A suitable reward will be paid for return of said horse, saddle, &c., to 101 Harrison street, South Chicago, or for proper information of either horse or thief. Address Box 6856, Chicago, or T. J. SLOAN. fe13-k900-3t

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc13-ly

FOR SALE—A Ruggles' Card Cutter, in perfect order. Price $15. Cash to accompany order. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at from $150 to $200. This is a rare chance for any one to buy an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in board. For any further information call at 133 Dearborn street, near Madison. fe11-k866-1m

$15 REWARD.—The Regimental Colors of the Mechanic Fusileers having been stolen from Headquarters at Camp Douglas, the above reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery, or upon delivery of said Colors to
WILLIAM GOLDIE,
Quartermaster Mechanic Fusileers, Camp Douglas.
fe13-k3-1w.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

MR. THURLOW WEED.

The reports kindly sent home by Mr. Thurlow Weed, at the close of the first quarter of his brilliant diplomatic career, in which he was launched, we presume at the public expense, by his devoted admirer and friend, the Secretary of State,—reports which represented that the Emperor of France had determined upon quick intervention in American affairs—prove, as we expected they would prove, wholly false. We do not, of course, accuse Mr. Weed of any design to influence the stock market in New York by the rumors which he set afloat, because we take it for granted that a gentleman of his unsullied reputation would not compromise his position as the rival of Chevalier Wykoff in independent diplomacy, by methods of such questionable morality. But while we say this, we are bound to say also that the time chosen for a speculative movement in stocks was just that which a shrewd operator would have pitched upon if he had wanted to make a quick and profitable turn. The last steamer before that which was to bring us the Emperor's speech to the Deputies, was that which brought over Mr. Weed's vaticinations. The effect of the latter was of course to put down prices—the effect of the speech was to put them up—a process which we write about with great unconcern, but which must have been very bitter to many a seller, who will have numerous and weighty reasons for remembering Mr. Weed's prophecy. The ebb and flow was not great—a fact which we can account for only upon the hypothesis that the brokers at the board, though unquestionably believing in Mr. Weed's entire honesty, were not quite content to base any speculations on his innocence and inexperience in the dubious ways of politics and stock-jobbing. They are wily fellows, these brokers!

Mr. Weed is, we are glad to say, pursuing his labors on the other side of the water, we have no doubt, with great satisfaction to the official who employed him. We know of plenty of men who are so anxious for the success of the patriotic cause, that they would be quite willing to know that he is to be detained there until the war is over.

A BLUNDERER EXPOSED.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* has been contributing a series of articles on military affairs, past and present, in the State of Missouri, which, in a geographical point of view, are certainly remarkable. A few days ago he gave us a railroad from Springfield to Lebanon, Mo., which, we doubt not, our generals will be happy to avail themselves of when they find it. In previous articles he has given us another railroad from Forsyth, Mo., to some point not clearly indicated, over which General Price has received vast supplies for his army, and which he (Price) employed to facilitate his escape from Fremont, or at least intended to employ. All the railroads extending from either Springfield or Forsythe, Mo., in any direction, can be put in the cranium of the writer here referred to, without impairing his faculties as a strategist. Among other novelties, he has got a triangle in his head, compared with which the New York *Times* quadrilateral of the Italian war was a sorry device. This triangle is made by the three towns of Springfield, Cassville and Forsyth—the last being the railroad station already mentioned. Cassville is southwest of Springfield, on the road leading to Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Arkansas. Forsyth is south, or a little east of south, of Springfield, and the three points are about equidistant from each other. The writer says that Springfield is a little nearer to Forsyth than Cassville is. The general object of having a triangle here was to enable Gen. Fremont to catch Gen. Price in one of the corners, and to show how Gen. Hunter or his superiors erred in not doing it.

To accomplish this it becomes necessary to send Gen. Price, astute and economical officer as he is, around *two* sides of the triangle, to wit, from Springfield to Cassville, and from Cassville to Forsyth, while Gen. Fremont had to traverse only one of the sides, from Springfield to Forsyth, to overtake and pulverize him. It is necessary for Gen. Price to reach Forsyth to take advantage of the railroad and certain presumed steamboats to run away on, but why it was necessary for him to go around with his army by way of Cassville, when Gen. Fremont could take the direct road with his army, will probably forever remain a mystery. When Price left Lexington, he must have known all about the railroad and steamboats at Forsyth, and he is reputed to know the roads and topography of Southwestern Missouri very well indeed. It is safe to presume also that he knows that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Why then should he have gone sixty or one hundred miles out of his way, when time was the essence of the job he had on hand? Gen. Lane told us weeks ago, and long before this triangle was invented, that at the time General Hunter took the command at Springfield, Price was at Cross Hollow, in the State of Arkansas, as nearly as our scouts could ascertain; and we presume such was the fact. Price had no part or lot in the triangle; neither had Fremont. Price never was in any danger from trigonometry, nor does Fremont's fame as a General rest upon that sandy foundation.

The writer of the series of articles to which we refer, is simply an ass, who, in his zeal for Fremont, does not scruple to make a most lamentable display of his ignorance; and the best thing the editors of the New York *Tribune* can do is to get him a place as brakeman or ticket-agent on one of the roads which he has carefully mapped out—on paper. Then, having nothing to do, he would make no blunders!

HACKER OF ALEXANDER.

In the discussion in the Convention on Thornton's resolution of inquiry into the loyalty of some of the delegates, the President of the Convention is reported to have use the following language:

> Mr. Hacker said he understood that an attempt had been made to name those delegates who were Knights of the Golden Circle. His name was on the list. He was therefore for a full, free and searching investigation. He believed he was as loyal as any man, and he believed the investigation would show his and the loyalty of every member. He had as much respect for a secessionist as for a horse thief, and as much respect for *the political opinions of an abolitionist as for a secessionist.*

This is certainly beautiful language from the mouth of the President of a Constitutional Convention of a free State. The public will have a poor opinion of the loyalty of a delegate who places the same estimate on a citizen who favors emancipation that he does on a traitor or a horse-thief. To emancipate a slave, in Mr. Hacker's opinion, is a crime on a par with horse stealing or treason! Webster defines an "Abolitionist to be one who favors the abolition or immediate emancipation of slaves." Henry Clay advocated the gradual emancipation of slaves. The difference between him and an Abolitionist consisted in the celerity of the operation. He was for doing the same thing more slowly. Both advocated *freedom* for the slave; both sought to remove the condition of servitude, and *restore* the bondman to his natural rights. Then on *principle*—on the main thing—Clay was an abolitionist, and differed only with those known by that name in the *time* when the translation from the darkness of bondage to the light of liberty should take place. And he was opposed to immediate emancipation simply on grounds of expediency.

But Hacker is opposed to emancipation *per se*. He desires slavery made endless. He is for an eternity of servitude for the American bondman. In the eyes of this ultra slaveocrat, Henry Clay was no better than a horse-thief or a secessionist, because he advocated the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. It would be absurd for the blindest henchman of the slaveholder, to say that the difference between gradual and immediate emancipation constitutes a crime equal to felony or treason. Hacker assumes no such position. He is too smart for that. It is the removal of the condition of bondage that constitutes the crime in his eyes; the velocity of the act is only a matter of aggravation, but is no part of the body of the offense.

An Abolitionist may be in favor of making full pecuniary compensation by way of ransom to the claimant (if he be loyal). Indeed, all the Abolitionists we have ever known, advocated indemnity to the masters. A man may be an Abolitionist, and in favor of fully compensating the claimant; he may also advocate colonization of the freed slaves, still he is no better than a horse-thief or a traitor, in the judgment of Mr. Hacker.

The British Abolitionists coupled compensation of masters with liberation of slaves, and through their influence the Government paid the owners one hundred millions of dollars, and 800,000 slaves were instantly set at liberty. This noble act of the British nation is regarded as a crime of the basest character by the delegate from Union, and "he has as much respect for horse-thieves," as he has for Englishmen who promoted that glorious deed! If he was not entirely beneath their notice, they would tell him that they respect a horse-thief much more than they do the barbarous man who utters so base a sentiment.

The *animus* of Mr. Hacker is exhibited in the Ordinance to tie up the hands of the Government in its dealings with rebels, which he drafted and thrust upon the Convention by the machinery of a partisan caucus, and actually forced it through by a vote of 42 ayes to 24 noes: a proposition that Mr. Underwood, a Democratic member, declared "at the present time would "be *a confession to oppression, a justifica*-"*tion of traitors, degrading to the Gov*-"*ernment,*" etc.

The proposition thus fitly characterized, reads as follows:

> "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution of the United States, which will authorize or give to Congress the power to interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by laws of said State," be and the same is hereby ratified.

The effect of the adoption of this as an amendment to the Constitution would be, to prevent the Government from confiscating the slaves of rebels. Even if they were taken in battle as prisoners of war, the Government would be required to surrender them back to the enemy. The amendment does not say "within any *loyal* State," but "within *any* State,"—South Carolina, Mississippi, or any seceded rebel State. It is a premium on rebellion, a guarantee to parricides, a blow struck at the Government, in the interests of the secessionists and a justification of treason. It is also *treason* against the citizens of Illinois, for the attempt was made to declare it in force without ratification by the people. And yet this person has the sublime impudence to say that "he believed he was as loyal as any man!" Loyal to whom—to secessia? Certainly he could not have meant to the Union, which he tries, with his infamous Ordinance, to cripple and gag for the benefit of the slaveholding traitors of Jeffdom.

The first subject for investigation by the Thornton Committee should be the President of the Convention. His own public declarations and his Ordinance to protect rebels against confiscation, furnish the evidence that cast a grave doubt over that man's loyalty.

A Mendacious Liar.

We copy the following from the Chicago *Times*, of the 13th:

> We are able to state a couple of facts, upon perfectly reliable authority, which it may be well that the Constitutional Convention should know. They are, that John Wentworth is a large stockholder, if he does not own the majority of the stock, in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE newspaper concern, and that the reporter of the proceedings of the Convention for that paper is a creature of his, all of whose reports are supervised by him before they are sent off. This reporter, who has long been in his employ, has been established at Springfield since the session of the Convention commenced, the former reporter having refused to submit his reports to Wentworth's supervision, and for such refusal having been dismissed. The Convention will thus see where the original responsibility lies for the atrocious libel which has been printed concerning it, and which it has thought proper to notice.
>
> It is also an interesting fact to the people of Chicago that John Wentworth holds the rudder of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE concern.

The writer of the two paragraphs above is a mendacious liar with a large admixture of the hound-dog. John Wentworth does not now, never did, and probably never will, own a dollar's interest in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, immediate or remote, prospective or contingent. The other story, that our reporter at Springfield is instructed, or that any one of our reporters anywhere ever was instructed, to submit his reports to John Wentworth, is also a lie without the shadow of excuse or foundation. So, let the writer out with his proof or bear the epithet we put upon him.

Direct Taxes—Resolutions of the New York Legislature.

The next thing in order after the Treasury Note bill, is the Tax bill. The last ought to have been first.

The question is, How can $150,000,000 per annum be extracted from the wealth and productiveness of the nation to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, and interest on the public debt, and to create a sinking fund to redeem the principal in 20 or 30 years? This must be done in some way or the nation will be bankrupted. Making the demand notes a legal tender, though necessary to prevent immediate depreciation, even below the notes of suspended banks, will not save the public credit, unless we have the taxation immediate and sufficient; unless we have it, the cost of the war will be vastly increased, over and above the certain depreciation, whatever that may be.

The people understand this, and see the necessity of such taxation, are ready and anxious to have it laid on, and will cheerfully pay it—the more cheerfully if it comes in time to save them the cost and loss of a depreciated national currency, and an impaired public credit.

The Northern people are waging this war in earnest to put down this rebellion, to preserve the Union and vindicate the authority of the Government, and to plant the stars and stripes over every inch of the land wherever they waved. All this they value above price. Woe! woe! to the public servants that fail them in this crisis. Let no member of Congress think that he will impair his popularity at home by supporting any just and equitable tax bill that shall be proposed. Let him see to it only that the taxes are so laid as to bear as equally as possible upon all classes of the people, and upon all sections of the country, *in proportion to their wealth and profits*, and the act will be ratified by the loyal people to the extent of $200,000,000 or more per annum, if so much shall be required to establish the nation's credit and crush out the rebellion.

Of the three kinds of taxes authorized by the Constitution, viz: duties or imposts, excises, and direct taxes, the last cannot be made just and equitable as between the older and newer sections of the Union at the present time, because they must be apportioned *among the several States in proportion to their population*, and not in proportion to their wealth. The old States possess from two to five times more wealth and productive capital, in proportion to their population, than is possessed by the new States, and any direct tax so apportioned, whether it be two millions or twenty, must be very unequal. The share of Minnesota and Kansas will require a percentage to be paid upon their capital and industry from three to five times higher than the percentage upon the capital and industry of Massachusetts or Rhode Island. Illinois and Wisconsin will have to pay about twice as much in proportion to their ability as New York or Pennsylvania. Besides, the new States need all the revenue that can be raised by direct taxation for State, county and town purposes, and they are now necessarily taxed for these things higher in proportion to their incomes and profits than the older and richer States are.

The late resolutions of the New York Legislature, calling upon Congress to tax the people in order to sustain the public credit, put much emphasis on "direct taxation," especially recommending, by frequent reiteration, *to lay on direct taxes*. Now probably there is no craftiness at the bottom of this phrase; it may be that the New York legislators overlooked the manifest inequality and injustice of direct taxation, when apportioned among the present States according to the Constitution adopted three-quarters of a century ago, when no such great inequality existed; probably they only meant to recommend adequate and impartial taxation, such as no section of the country and no class of citizens could complain of? *If so*, the West will say "*go ahead*, we are "ready, we have done our share of the volun-"teering and fighting, and we will do our full "share of the paying."

Duties upon imports, income taxes, stamps, excises of every kind, upon luxuries, upon bank taxes, upon tobacco, upon spirituous and malt liquors, upon travelers by rail, &c., &c., are open to the Government. Some of them, if laid sufficiently high, will be of great benefit to the Nation. They will bear as equally upon all sections and classes as any taxation can.

The accumulations of long years of peace can well afford to pay the heaviest portion of the expenses of this war, and ought to, rather than to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Bleed the millionaires, it will be good for them; but don't take from the Western man, worth a quarter of a million, as much as you take from the Eastern man worth a million.

The revenue scheme of the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress, will soon be before the country. It is to be hoped that direct taxes will not be as prominent in it as in the resolutions of our New York friends. But whatever it is, let it be fairly considered, amended if necessary; made as even and just to all sections and interests as possible, and *let it be passed forthwith.*

Questions for Doughfaces.

Suppose the rebels have thousands of men impressed into their military service, shall we liberate them if we can?

Shall we have examiners of color, so as to return those against whose complexion there are certain fastidious prejudices?

Suppose a half million of loyal men are coerced into the production of the necessary military supplies for the rebel army, why should we not treat them as prisoners of war in the enemy's power, and effect their deliverance?

Have the rebels any higher right to the souls and bodies of these producers than they have to war captives?

What other right can rebel masters set up than "that their slaves or their ancestors were war captives?"

When before was the right or the duty of a belligerent to free the war captives of his enemy denied?

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the magnificent preparations planned by a few gentlemen for a pleasure trip abroad next summer, as Commissioners to the World's Fair, are knocked in the head. Congress will not vote the $50,000 which these self-appointed tourists asked, or even the $35,000 to which they reduced their estimates. Good.

CIVILIZATION.—If the English journals consider the destruction of Charleston harbor as an offense against civilization, what will they say to the proposition of Cobb and Toombs to the people of Georgia to destroy that whole State, rather than submit to the Federal Government?

☞ Col. W. K. Bosley, of the 6th Ohio regiment, (Guthrie Greys,) has resigned because he wanted to go into the field, and didn't want to be left inactive in command of the camps for invalids at New Haven, Ky.

The Arrogance of the New York Herald Rebuked—Order for the Arrest of Dr. Ives—The New York Press do not Run the Government.

[Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Last Saturday one of the editors of the New York *Herald* came on to make an arrangement, in order to put the *Satanic* in advance of *all other papers* in procuring news. The editor, full of the bravado of a New York Rough, went to the War Department, and attempted the dodge they have tried upon every Administration in the past and generally succeeded in the infamous scheme. But at last a man has taken the reins who will not be turned from the right or to the left by fear, favor or affection.

The following order speaks for itself:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1862.

Ordered that a person calling himself Dr. Ives, a native of a Rebel State, whose brother, lately in the military service of the United States, is now an officer in the Rebel army, and who pretends to be a special representative of the New York *Herald* for Washington, be arrested and held in close custody at Fort McHenry as a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of this Department in this:

That on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1862, against the public and well known regulations for the sole transaction of Congressional business, he intruded himself into the War Department and into the Chambers where the Secretary and his assistants were transacting business with members of Congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in regard to Cabinet consultations, telegraphs, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published; and having so intended, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to the Assistant Secretary, Peter H. Watson, of the hostility of the New York *Herald* against the administration of the War Department, unless he was afforded special privileges and furnished intelligence by the Department in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, official communications, and all news the moment it was received by the Department, in advance of all other papers.

The War Department is the place where the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and his subordinates, the Secretary of War, and other public officers, are earnestly engaged in the business of overcoming treason and rebellion against the Government of the United States. It is not a place for spies or traitors, or any person, but for public purposes, can be suffered to enter or harbor.

Newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded to all loyal persons to procure, on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known in time of rebellion. But no matter how useful or powerful the press may be, like everything else it is subordinate to the national safety. The fate of an army or the destiny of the nation may be imperiled by a spy in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion—may be threatened by foreign foes.

The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity, in the loyal States—the fate of public liberty and republican government forever—are staked upon the instant issue. The duties of the President and his Secretary, of every officer of the Government, especially in the War Department and military service, are at this moment urgent and solemn—the most urgent and solemn that ever fell upon men. No news gatherer, nor any other person, for sordid or treasonable purposes, can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time to procure news by threats, or spy out official acts which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed.

For these reasons the aforesaid Ives has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Dr. Ives has accordingly been arrested, and imprisoned in Fort McHenry.

[Baltimore Correspondence of same.]

Doctor Ives, a well known correspondent of the New York *Herald*, was brought on here this morning, in charge of an officer from Washington, where he was arrested last night by order of the Government. On arriving at the depot, he was met by a deputation of our Baltimore police, who took him in charge. The Doctor first appeared before Gen. Dix, who sent him to Fort McHenry for safe keeping. He is said to have expressed much astonishment at the proceedings, and protested his loyalty, exhibiting to Gen. Morris some articles from his pen in evidence of said conservative status. Vigilant measures are said to be in progress looking to the more effective suppression of disloyalty here and in Washington.

THE TREASON OF GEN. STONE.

Incidents of the Arrest—How it was Done—How Received—Sketch of his Life—Mrs. Stone the Cause of his Treason.

[Washington cor. of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

It has been whispered around some time that the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War had found evidence against General Stone that proved him a traitor.

The charges were:—First, his inefficiency and lack of arrangements at Ball's Bluff were the sole cause of our losses there.

Second, his frequent use of flags of truce and communications with the rebels were not those of a loyal man, as he permitted known traitors from the Virginia shore to cross and recross at pleasure. That he allowed officers of the rebel army to come over to the Maryland side, *he leaving our troops on the Virginia side as hostages!* That he gave them packages of sealed papers.

Third, that he had acted unbecoming an officer and soldier in writing an insulting and threatening letter to Senator Sumner, for words spoken in the Senate Chamber.

Fourth, that all his sympathies were with the rebel army, where "his friends were."

On Saturday, Secretary Stanton ordered his arrest, on charges of treason, and he was arrested and sent to the private house of Gen. Sykes (in command of the regulars here,) where he was kept in close confinement all day Sunday, and every effort made to keep it quiet by the officers. On Sunday night he was sent to Fort Lafayette for safe keeping, until he can be tried by a Court Martial.

Judge Advocate, Colonel J. A. McCool, on hearing of his arrest, went around to see him, and on making some pretty severe remarks on Senator Wilson and Congress, he was also arrested by General Sykes, but to-day we hear he was released.

We learn that it is the secession feelings of Gen. Stone's wife which have made the trouble.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

Gen. Stone was arrested while in bed at 2 o'clock in the morning. Parties already form in the hotels and other places of civic and military resort. The Union-restoring, slavery-respecting, secession-excusing class denounce the arrest as an outrage and a mistake. The earnest friends of the war and upholders of Secretary Stanton's new policy of action hail it as the date of an era of responsibility that may save us from commander's mistakes and waste of blood.

The arrest of Gen. Stone was made without consultation with, or the knowledge of Gen. McClellan, as it was made without the privity or assent of the Secretary of State.

GEN. STONE'S ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

[From the New York Herald, Monday.]

Captain Snyder of the Third United States regular infantry, recently detailed to the staff of Gen. Sykes, commanding a brigade of regulars in the division of Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of Washington, arrived in this city early yesterday morning, having in custody Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, recently in command of the division of the United States army stationed at Poolesville, on the Upper Potomac.

In order to avoid suspicion, both officer and prisoner were directed by Provost Marshal Gen. Porter to travel in citizen's dress. Upon arrival in this city Capt. Snyder proceeded at once with Gen. Stone to Fort Lafayette, and committed him to the charge of the commanding officer of that post. General Stone's departure from Washington and passage through Baltimore and Philadelphia were very quiet, so much so that they were not even known.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The taking of Fort Henry—Commodore Foote at home—Work for the next sixty days—Slow coaches in Coaches in Congress—Secretary Stanton again—the Military Tycoon abolished—Burnside's fleet of transports—the Treasury Note bill—Navy Department—Secretary Welles—The New York Herald and the Washington correspondent.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1862.

The taking of Fort Henry by Com. Foote, though insignificant in the number of rebels killed and captured, is undoubtedly the most important achievement of the war. It is so regarded here by both Unionists and secessionists. Would it be believed that certain West Point officers in this city are snarling over the news, and denouncing the Commodore because he did not wait for the land forces to come up? No one can believe that the gallant volunteers from the Northwest, for whose benefit the gunboats shelled out the rebel fortifications, are devoured by any such mean jealousy. Yet it exists here. Let me assure all the victims of such feelings that they have nothing to fear from Com. Foote's success. The Commodore is a worthy Connecticut Deacon, who fights for God and his country, and not for glory. At the little village of Cheshire, where his home is, he is foremost in prayer meetings, and much distinguished in the Sunday school. Wherever he goes he is moved by the Holy Ghost, and like the Roundheads described by Macaulay, he rejoices greatly when he beholds the enemy.

There is now no reason why we should not in sixty days have the rebels encircled with fire, and establish headquarters for our victorious troops in Memphis, Nashville, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. Com. Foote can take Memphis and Nashville—Com. Dupont can take Savannah, and Com. Porter, with his mortar fleet, can take the other three, leaving to our soldiers only the task of beating the enemy in the open field—which they can do whenever led with decent ability. Now let our legislators bestir themselves, or they will be left behind. I have been striving all winter to resist the conviction pressing upon me that this is a weak and cowardly Congress. All the great subjects which have come before it, whether relating to slavery, finance, foreign relations, military affairs, or executive corruption, from the highest thing to the lowest, have been treated with a timidity and servility better becoming the supernumeraries of a traveling theatre than a free Senate and House of Representatives. So thoroughly have the majority become steeped in the proslavery miasma of this city, that the homeopathic reform proposed for the Washington jail has stuck fast in the House Committee on the District of Columbia. The only apparent reason for this hesitancy is that it would take a few dirty dollars, in the shape of feet, from Marshal Lamon, who seems in a loose way to have entered the Cabinet since he was prevented from "filling up his brigade." Slavery ought to have been abolished in the District two months ago. Such an act would have given us more respectability in England and France than a dozen victories. A few noble men alive both to the moral principles and moral effect of the step, have been working to that end, and doubtless we shall hear of the measure in public debate ere long. But will it not be too late to ensure to us any advantage? God grant that it be not too late? In the place of practical, resolute, manly action, we have demagogue appeals for retrenchment, which, when ciphered down, proves it to be no retrenchment at all. Saving at the spiggot and pouring out at the bung is the order of the day. Cutting down the salaries of the pages and stokers, while throwing vast sums on rotten hulks like the Burnside transports, and voting for all kinds of follies and extravagances, is the kind of retrenchment and economy to which we are invited. I tell the readers of the TRIBUNE to trust no man who prates loudly about reform in Government expenditures. Loquacity on this subject is a sure sign of guilt, or at least of guilty knowledge, in some other quarter, which will be disclosed in due time by votes on deficiency bills.

I have joined somewhat in the general praise of the new Secretary of War. I am disposed to continue to do so, judging him by what he does, and not by the epigrams he is reported to have uttered in this or that emergency. These "mouthfuls of spoken wind" are very well in their way, but they do not save a country, especially after it has commenced carrying on war with paper currency. Secretary Stanton has cut the combs of numerous regular army officers who have been strutting around Washington all winter, and "living like fighting cocks," but not acting like them. For this I thank him, because it is high time these persons learned that the "military power" is not one of the three powers written down in the Constitution. I believe too that Secretary Stanton has started our armies in the two western departments. The dispatch directing Generals Buell and Halleck to co-operate in the region of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers was sent from the War office here two or three days after he took charge of it, and it was *not* signed by Gen. McClellan. Cameron remained in office as long as specie payments continued. When they ceased, he retreated to the other side of the globe, thus vindicating in a practical manner his financial shrewdness. But his Assistant Secretary, Scott, a salaried officer of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, is retained to provide the means of land transportation and to fix the rates thereof. His confidential friend Tucker, who bought ships for the Port Royal Expedition with the same looseness that Cummings displayed in chartering the Coatzacoalcos, is appointed Second Assistant Secretary, and though the Senate refuses as yet to confirm him, he has already entered upon the discharge of his duties, whatever they may be. These are facts from which the public can draw their own conclusions. Still, if Mr. Stanton is a fighting man, if he will put down the rebellion by force of arms ere the country is lost in bankruptcy and foreign intervention, the country will vote him their savior, and no questions asked. Let him continue to give us victories, and he may have all the bankrupts and confidence-men in Pennsylvania for his secretaries, and welcome. Gen. McClellan is played out, and the policy of having a military Tycoon to command all our armies at once is played out with him. Let us thank Secretary Stanton for having common sense to perceive that a military man in such a position is always tempted to wield his power so that the glory shall all center in himself—always eaten up with jealousy of his brother officers when they attain success—always plotting not so much the triumph of the cause and the overthrow of the enemy as the triumph of himself and the overthrow of his rivals; while a non-military man, standing in the President's place as to the affairs of war, is not subject to any such influences. Such a man can only have the success of *all* at heart. He can have no rivalries, no envyings, no motives to snatch victory or renown from any officer in the field.

The best speech made on the Treasury note bill, by all comparison, was that of Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, just before it passed the House. Though limited to five minutes, he exposed all the fallacies of the scheme, and proposed a practical and safe substitute, but of course without avail. There are three classes of financiers in the House: first, a small class who are opposed to any class of paper currency; second, a larger class who are opposed to any kind of irredeemable paper currency; and third, a class who are opposed to any kind of metallic currency. The third class are more numerous than the other two, and they have carried their point. It is facetiously called a "war measure." Rag-tag and bobtail are now coming in as fast as possible. The City Council of Washington, alleging that they are overrun with counterfeit bank notes from the North, have petitioned Congress for the privilege to make and issue their own counterfeits. They propose to base them on Treasury notes, which are based on United States bonds, which are based on *more* Treasury notes, like the Brahmin's theory of the world, the elephant and the tortoise. It is not to be denied that the Government is hard up. The Navy Department wants $20,000 at this moment to complete the outfit of a gunboat, and cannot get it in the regular way. I understand Assistant Secretary Fox has appropriated the sum for this purpose from the *gambler's fund* which was seized by the marine guard last spring, when a descent was made upon several faro banks in the city—the said fund having been locked up in the safe of the Navy Department ever since. Meanwhile Mr. Geo. D. Morgan swaggers off with $70,000 of the public funds in his pocket, and leaves the Navy to eke out a precarious existence for the time being from the winnings of other blacklegs. This is a good deal like robbing Peter to pay Paul—saving the difference of names and characters. Luckily the gambler's fund is all in specie, and is worth at this time 3½ per cent. premium "with an advancing tendency."

The splendid victory of our gunboats at Fort Henry, and the uniform success of every plan which goes out of the Navy Department, though due altogether to the sagacity and practical skill of Capt. Fox, has tended to soften somewhat the public sentiment against Secretary Welles. The old gentleman has been cut to the quick by the criticisms on the Morgan fraud. He is one of those rare public functionaries who have some feeling left. He is modest to a fault, and he would not think of asking a member of Congress, or a public journal, to defend him any more than he would of taking a Dahlgren gun for breakfast. Nevertheless he has presented to Congress and the country the proposition that the Morgan performance was a "faithful fulfillment of public duty," and therefore to be commended now and practiced hereafter. Congress must either say yes or no to this plain proposition. Senator Wilson's amendment to the resolution of the Naval Committee is cowardly and time-serving, and I regret to say in keeping with that gentleman's course during this entire session.

Truth Leaking Out.

In the course of his able speech on the expulsion of Bright, Mr. McDougall, Democratic Senator from California, made the following statment:

> "Since 1832, there has been a continual organized war against the principle of constitutional government. He contended that there had been a regular plan to bring about secession, which was well known to Democrats, and known to him (Mr. McDougall), and, as a Democrat, the Senator from Indiana must have known of the fact. The war, which had been so long planned, was actively inaugurated before the letter was written to Davis, and he (Mr. McDougall) could consider that letter in no other light than an act of treason. A Senator of the United States, who, knowing all the facts, could write such a letter, was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. Treason was the highest of all crimes, and ought to receive severe punishment."

We commend the above high Democratic testimony to the Chicago *Times*, and kindred sheets, which have been stating that the Republican party caused the rebellion. He nails all such vile slanders to the counter as base coin.

THE WEST AS IT IS.

THE POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE NORTHWEST.

Its Origin, Progress and Political Growth.

ITS COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL CENTERS.

The Great Lakes and their Marine.

A PLEA FOR LAKE DEFENSES.

A National Armory at Chicago.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on Lake and River Defenses.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, from the Select House Committee on Lake and River Defenses, submitted the following:

The Committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the defenses and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers, and to which were also referred various resolutions, petitions and memorials on these subjects, having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The line between the United States and the British Possessions in North America, commencing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east, and extending west through the River St. Lawrence, thence through Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, and thence through the other Lakes to and beyond the frontier settlements, presents a boundary line running through these great lakes and rivers of more than three thousand miles.

The feeling of good neighborhood, of reciprocity of interests, and of mutual good will, has been growing up, and with slight disturbance, had continued since the close of the war of 1812. For nearly half a century we have regarded our Canadian neighbors as our good friends, with whom we desired to establish the kindest and most intimate business, commercial and social relations. In the great lines of railway and water communication between the East and the West, combinations and connections have been established between us, of mutual advantage. A treaty of reciprocity has been entered into, some of our great thoroughfares of trade and travel have not avoided the Canadian territory, all indicating a willingness to break down or disregard division lines, and to live on terms of mutual good will. During this period the few scattered and imperfect defensive works and fortifications which had been constructed had fallen into decay, and in some instances the military reservations around our old forts, had been converted into depots and station grounds of railways. We had come to regard it as scarcely within the range of possibility that we should go to war with our neighbor over the line. This very neglect of the means of defense, recent events have indicated has increased the danger and liability of war; so that it seems that the best security for peace is to be prepared for war. The defense of the great lakes and rivers, therefore, is suggested by the President to the consideration of Congress, as a measure likely to promote peaceful relations between the two nations. As such, and with the sincere desire that nothing may ever disturb the peaceful relations so happily heretofore existing, and so important to the growth and development of both countries, we urge defensive measures on the consideration of Congress. The rapid advance in the prosperity of the British provinces, and more especially of the United States, since the close of the war of 1812, furnishes a striking illustration of the blessings of peace. The population of the United States, in 1815, was 8,638,131; in 1860 it was 31,148,571. The States of Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have been admitted into the Union since that period, and in the following order: Indiana in 1816, Illinois in 1818, Missouri in 1821, Michigan in 1837, Wisconsin in 1848, Iowa in 1846, Minnesota in 1857, Kansas in 1860. The Northwestern States to-day have a population of 9,073,055.

The Northwest has sprung into existence and developed the preparations for an empire since the war of 1812.

It may not be improper to take a brief survey of the growth and present condition of the Northwest and its commerce, to show the value and importance of the interests we are now about to ask the Government to defend. Before doing so, however, a brief description of the Lakes may not be uninteresting.

Nearly in the center of the North American continent there extends a vast chain of lakes and rivers three thousand miles in extent, and connects the West by way of the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic. Nature has provided that these vast highways of Commerce may be connected by a ship canal across a narrow portage with the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Lake Superior is a vast inland sea of 32,000 square miles, and 2,000 miles of coast, 420 miles long by 160 broad.

Lake Michigan, with 22,000 square miles of surface, 1,200 miles of coast, 320 miles long by 82 wide.

Lake Huron, with 24,000 square miles of surface, 2,000 miles of coast, 260 miles long by 110 broad.

Here we have three great seas of near 80,000 square miles of surface and 5,000 miles of coast.

These bodies of water find an outlet through the river and lake St. Clair, and the magnificent straits of Detroit, into Lake Erie, ninety miles from Lake Huron. Lake Erie, 250 miles long and 60 broad, discharges its waters down the falls of Niagara into Lake Ontario, 180 miles long and 60 broad, and thence the waters of these great Lakes find their way to the ocean through the St. Lawrence.

It is a very remarkable fact that the portage between these great Lakes and those streams which find an outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, is not more than 8 to 12 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and within ten miles of Chicago. The Chicago River running into Lake Michigan, and the Des Plaines River, finding its way into the Mississippi—through the Illinois—are within a stone's throw of each other, and indeed, in high water, Lake Michigan has an outlet that way—so that small boats pass directly from Lake Michigan into the Des Plaines. This portage between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Illinois river has been cut through by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and needs but widening and deepening to open a ship channel from the Mississippi to the Lakes, the most important work, for either military or commercial purposes, yet suggested on this continent. This frontier line, from the west end of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence, is over three thousand miles in extent.

The committee now ask attention to the growth of the Northwest, and its present commercial importance.

The shores of these great lakes where now swarms the busy population of the most active and enterprising people perhaps in the world, were, at the period of the war of 1812, covered with gloomy forests filled with hostile savages. Here roamed the Indian warrior Tecumseh, and on the shores of these waters he made the last desperate struggle for the hunting grounds of his race, now so rich in agriculture, trade, and commerce.

The following table shows the growth in population of the Northwest and the States bordering on the Lakes since 1812:

NAME.	WHEN ADMITTED.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
United States		9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,148,571
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,599
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,479
Missouri	Aug. 10, 1821	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,317
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,753
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	....	....	30,945	305,391	775,873
Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846	....	....	43,112	192,214	674,948
Minnesota	1857	....	....	....	6,077	172,022
Kansas	1860	....	....	....	....	107,110
Pennsylvania		1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,370
New York		1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735

Table showing the population of the following cities and towns from 1820 to 1860, inclusive:

Cities & Towns.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Oswego, N. Y.	992	2,703	4,665	12,205	16,816
Rochester, N. Y.	....	9,269	20,191	36,403	48,204
Buffalo, N. Y.	....	8,653	18,213	42,261	81,129
Dunkirk, N. Y.	....	....	....	....	5,615
Erie, Pa.	635	1,329	3,412	5,858	9,419
Cleveland, O.	606	1,077	6,071	17,034	43,417
Toledo, O.	....	....	1,222	3,829	13,768
Detroit, Mich.	1,422	2,222	9,102	21,019	45,619
Milwaukee, Wis.	....	....	1,712	20,061	45,285
Chicago, Ill.	....	....	4,470	29,963	109,263
St. Louis, Mo.	10,049	14,049	16,469	77,860	160,780

Table showing the true value of real estate, and personal property according to the seventh census, 1850, and the eighth census, 1860, respectively:

States.	1850. *Real and Pers.*	1860. *Real and Pers.*
Indiana	$202,650,264	$528,835,371
Illinois	156,265,006	871,860,282
Iowa	23,714,638	247,338,265
Kansas	not returned	31,327,895
Minnesota	not returned	52,294,413
Missouri	137,247,707	501,214,398
Ohio	504,726,120	1,193,898,422
Wisconsin	42,056,595	273,671,668
Michigan	59,787,255	257,163,983

The following table shows the population and area of the Northwest in 1850 and 1860. The table of population in 1850 is copied from the Compendium of the United States Census of 1850, page 40; the table of areas from the same document, page 36; the table of population in 1860, from census returns.

	Population 1850.	Population 1860.	Area Sq're miles.	Per cent of inc. in pop'n
Ohio	1,980,329	2,339,599	39,964	18.14
Indiana	988,416	1,350,479	33,809	36.63
Illinois	851,470	1,711,753	55,405	101.03
Michigan	397,654	749,112	56,243	88.38
Wisconsin	305,391	775,873	53,924	154
Iowa	192,214	674,948	50,914	251.14
Minnesota	6,077	162,022	34,591	2,565.63
Missouri	682,044	1,182,317	67,380	73.
Kansas	....	107,110	114,798	
Nebraska	....	28,842	335,882	
Total	5,403,595	9,073,055 5,403,595	842,910	67.9
Increase in 10 years	....	3,669,460		

It is estimated that of this increase 1,329,065 is the natural increase; the balance (2,340,394) by immigration—the Northwest filling up with the hardy industrial classes coming from Europe and the old States.

	1850.	1861.	Inc ⅌ cent.
Population of U. S.	23,191,876	31,429,891	35.58

The increase in the population of the Northwest during the last ten years, has been 67.9 per cent., while the ratio of increase in the whole country has been 35.58 per cent. The population of the Northwest by census of 1850 was 23 34-1000 per cent. of that of the whole United States, or less than one-fourth. By census of 1860 it was 28.85 per cent., or nearly one third of the total increase in the population of the country; 44.67 per cent. was in the Northwest alone. An increase at the same rate during the present decade will give the Northwest in 1870, a population of 15,212,622—an increase of 6,139,567.

Massachusetts, the most densely populated of all the States, has 157.8 inhabitants to the square mile. A like density of population in the Northwest, would give us a population of 133,011,198. A density of population equal to that of England (332 per square mile), would give an enumeration of 279,846,120.

The following table will show somewhat of the advance of the Northwest in political power:

	Electoral vote. '52.	Electoral vote. '64.	Reps. in Cong's. '51.	Reps. in Cong's. '64.	Popular vote for President. 1852.	Popular vote for President. 1860.
Ohio	23	22	21	19	353,428	442,441
Indiana	13	13	11	11	183,134	272,143
Illinois	11	15	9	13	155,497	339,693
Michigan	6	8	4	6	82,939	154,747
Wisconsin	5	8	3	6	64,712	152,180
Iowa	4	7	2	5	16,845	128,331
Missouri	9	11	7	9	65,586	165,518
Minnesota	..	3	..	1	....	34,799
Kansas	..	3	..	1	....	....
Total	71	89	57	71	922,141	1,689,902
	..	71	..	67	....	922,141
Increase	..	18	..	14	....	767,761
T'tal of US	..	296	234	233	3,126,398	4,662,170

The popular vote of 1852 is copied from the census compendium (1850) p. 50—that of 1860, from the census returns.

Under the old apportionment (1850) the Northwest had 24.31 per cent. of the members of the House of Representatives, or a fraction less than one-fourth. Under the census of 1860 she is entitled to 30-47 per cent., or nearly one-third. At the Presidential election of 1852 the North-west cast 29-46 per cent. of the popular vote; in the Presidential election of 1860 she cast 36-24 per cent. of the popular vote—more than one-third. In the electoral college in 1860 the North-west cast 23-14 per cent. of the votes for President and Vice President; in 1864 she will cast 29-23 per cent. of all the States, if no new State is admitted in the meantime.

The following table shows the standing of the *loyal* States, in respect to political power in 1852 and 1860:

	1852.	1860.
Popular vote for President	2,583,918	3,865,640
Electoral vote	....	305
Under the new census	....	219

In 1852 the Northwest cast 35-68 per cent. of the popular vote for President in the loyal States, and 34-63 per cent. of the electoral vote. In 1860 she cast 44-4 per cent. of the popular vote, and in 1864 will have 40-63 per cent. of the votes of the loyal States in the electoral college.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, being the commercial centre of the Northwest, it is proper that some space should be devoted to her commerce.

The value of the imports into Chicago in 1860, as per Board of Trade report, was $97,067,616.88; value of exports for same period, $72,713,959.24; aggregate value of imports and exports, $169,771,576.13.

The value of the imports into Chicago in 1858, as reported by Col. Graham (Message and Acc. Docs., part 3, pp. 920, 929, 36th Cong., 1st ses.) to the U. S. Government was $99,032,362.12; value of exports for same period, $81,052,420.05; aggregate value of imports and exports, $180,084,782.17.

The apparent deficiency in 1860, as compared with 1858, is doubtless owing to the fact that the valuation of the articles is placed higher in Col. Graham's report than the same articles are valued by the Board of Trade in 1860, as the *quantities* received and shipped in the latter year greatly exceed, in most cases, those of 1858.

It is believed that the valuation of receipts and shipments in 1861 greatly exceed that of the commerce of 1860, (although the prices of produce are lower,) inasmuch as the rebellion has diverted to Chicago an immense trade which was formerly concentrated at St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and other points on the Mississippi river.

The following table, prepared by Seth Catlin, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade, shows the capacity of the Chicago elevating warehouses for handling and storing grains, Nov. 15th, 1861:

Capacity for storage, bu.	6,115,000
Capacity to receive and ship ⅌ day, bu.	735,000
Capacity to ship ⅌ day, bu.	2,035,000

The following tables from the Board of Trade report, Jan., 1861, show the tonnage and valuation of the vessels engaged in the commerce of the lakes in 1859 and 1860:

1859.

AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

No. and Rig.	Tonnage.	Valuation.
68 Steamers	46,240	$1,779,900
118 Propellers	55,657	2,217,100
73 Tugs	7,779	456,500
43 Barks	9,666	482,800
64 Brigs	30,452	456,800
833 Schooners	173,362	4,378,900
1,198	323,156	$9,811,300

CANADIAN BOTTOMS.

No. and Rig.	Tonnage.	Valuation.
54 Steamers	21,402	$989,300
16 Propellers	4,127	140,500
17 Tugs	2,921	184,800
15 Barks	5,720	134,000
14 Brigs	3,295	78,400
197 Schooners	32,198	778,300
313	69,663	2,305,300
1,198	323,156	9,811,300
1,511	392,819	12,116,500

1860.

AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

No. and Rig.	Tonnage.	Valuation.
75 Steamers	47,283	$2,439,840
190 Propellers	57,210	3,350,390
44 Barks	17,999	584,540
76 Brigs	21,505	484,250
831 Schooners	172,506	5,233,085
1,216	316,503	11,992,105

CANADIAN BOTTOMS.

No. and Rig.	Tonnage.	Valuation.
77 Steamers	25,989	$1,499,680
27 Propellers	7,429	407,290
23 Barks	7,882	246,480
16 Brigs	3,815	94,860
217 Schooners	31,792	898,580
360	76,717	3,146,890
1,216	316,503	11,992,105
1,576	393,220	15,138,995

BUFFALO.

The following is from the report of the Board of Trade of Buffalo:

UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN TONNAGE.

Statement of the Tonnage of the Northwestern Lakes and River St. Lawrence, as compiled from the Marine Register of the Board of Lake Underwriters, for 1861:

UNITED STATES TONNAGE.

Description.	No.	Ton'ge	Value.	Av. Tons.	No. of Men.	Tot'l Men.
Steamers	71	40,125	$1,498,300	565	25	1,775
Propellers	182	56,208	2,597,100	308	20	3,640
Barks	44	18,331	417,300	416	12	528
Brigs	70	20,618	407,600	294	11	770
Schooners	789	174,015	4,496,800	220	10	7,890
Sloops	10	345	5,750	34	4	40
Total	1,166	309,632	$9,147,850			14,643

CANADIAN TONNAGE.

Description.	No.	Ton'ge	Value.	Av. Tons.	No. of Men.	Tot'l Men.
Steamers	76	24,544	$1,175,600	321	25	1,900
Propellers	21	4,748	207,900	226	20	420
Barks	18	6,787	189,500	377	12	216
Brigs	16	4,258	93,500	266	11	176
Schooners	200	30,985	752,100	154	10	2,000
Sloops	5	283	6,100	56	4	20
Total	336	71,505	$2,414,600			3,732

Total of United States and Canadian Tonnage:

Number of Vessels	1,502
Total Tonnage	381,137
Total value	$11,562,450
Whole number of Men	18,375

The United States Tonnage exceeds that of Canada, as follows:

Excess in number of Vessels	830
Excess in amount of Tonnage	238,127
Excess in value	$7,033,250
Excess in number of Men	10,911

NUMBER OF VESSELS BUILDING, JAN. 1, 1862.

Below is given the number of United States and Canadian vessels now building on the northwestern lakes and River St. Lawrence, at the present time:

UNITED STATES VESSELS BUILDING.

Rig.	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*Value.*
Steam	3	1,700	$119,000
Propeller	22	8,200	574,700
Sail	32	21,049	947,205
Total	57	30,959	$1,640,905

CANADIAN VESSELS BUILDING.

Rig.	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*Value.*
Steam	1	410	$28,700
Sail	7	3,040	136,800
Total	8	3,450	$165,500
Total U. S. and Canadian	65	34,409	$1,806,405
Present U. S. tonnage	1,166	309,632	9,447,850
Vessels building	57	30,959	1,640,905
	1,223	340,591	$11,088,755
Present Canad'n ton'ge	336	71,505	$2,414,600
Vessels building	8	3,450	165,500
Total	344	74,955	$2,580,100

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

The following table, copied from Col. Graham's Report (ex. doc. No. 16, 34th Cong., 3d Ses., p. 405,) shows the value of the enumerated articles of merchandise and agricultural produce, received at and shipped from the various collection districts, and which passed over the St. Clair Flats during the year 1855:

Districts.	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	$91,771,717.98	$21,928,530.91
Milwaukee	14,065,507.08	8,738,936.75
Detroit	676,764.50	21,005,936.75
*Toledo	145,385.00	......
†Cleveland	2,354,683.50	9,217,812.15
Erie, Pa (32,391 tns coal)		161,955.00
Buffalo	2,867,407.10	76,500,000.00
Oswego	19,200.00	......
Ogdensburg	9,940.00	......
Total	$111,910,545.16	$139,257,160.81

Total value of merchandise and agricultural produce known to have passed over St. Clair Flats during the 230 days of navigation in 1855, $251,167,705.97, or per day, $1,092,033.50. To this may be added the tonnage of the several districts enumerated, trading over the St. Clair Flats. This tonnage (vide Col. Graham's Report, page 456) in 1855 was 195,375 tons.

The first cost of these vessels (page 408) and their equipments, amounts to $8,553,750.00. Add value of merchandise and produce before given, $251,167,705.50. Total capital interested in St. Clair Flats in 1855, $259,721,455.50.

The total amount in money which accrued in freights over St. Clair Flats in 1855, in American vessels was $13,766,840. If this estimate is incorrect, it is because it is too low. Full fifteen per cent. of this, says Col. Graham, (p. 408) accrued from the obstructions at the Flats. So that the cost to our commerce in 1855, of these obstructions, was $2,064,226. Of this $865,500 fell upon the commerce of Chicago alone.

Col. Graham (p. 404) estimates the cost of a channel 600 feet wide through the Flats at $532,991.68—over $332,000 *less* than the obstructions cost the city of Chicago in that one year. He recommended the appropriation of the above amount for the following reasons:

1. The annual amount of commerce and navigation requiring a free passage over St. Clair Flats. (Pages 404, 405—aggregates given above.)

2. The importance of improving the channel over St. Clair Flats as a necessary element in the military defense of our national frontier. (Pages 409, 410.)

* The books at *Toledo* show no shipments from that port, over St. Clair Flats which are not included in receipts at other enumerated ports. [Col. G.'s Report.]

† This falls far short of the whole. It is *believed* that the value of the shipments from Cleveland, over St. Clair Flats was full $15,000,000. [Vide Col. Graham's Report, page 405, Notes.]

Col. Graham's Report (Mess. and Doc., 1859-60, part 3) gives the following as the aggregate imports and exports *by Lake* at the several lake ports in 1858:

Imports	$148,775,218.66
Exports	123,875,817.69
Total Lake commerce (Am.) in 1858	$272,651,061.35

The following table shows the total commerce (by lake, canal and railroad) of the various lake ports in 1858:

Imports	$486,149,482.97
Exports	374,156,880.56
Total	$860,306,363.45

Col. Graham's report (p. 128) states that the losses on the Western Lakes in 1855 amounted to $2,800,000.

Table of aggregate Imports and Exports of Lake Towns for the year 1858, compiled by Col. Graham:

Chicago	$180,084,782.17
Waukegan	1,265,500.10
Kenosha	1,631,205.05
Racine	9,231,397.13
Milwaukee	41,340,229.00
Sheboygan	1,026,226.00
Manitowoc	991,294.86
Michigan City	5,669,339.85
New Buffalo	588,609.80
St. Joseph	362,064.80
Grand Haven	4,702,346.46
Toledo	67,160,116.91
Sandusky	54,361,144.10
Cleveland	106,100,578.46
Erie	15,275,955.26
Dunkirk	57,327,845.90
Buffalo	202,619,298.82
Oswego	34,610,878.62
Ogdensburgh	21,547,450.50

The report of the New York Canal Commissioner, Samuel B. Ruggles, in 1858, concurred in by Canal Commissioner Charles H. Sherrill, (N. Y. Ass. Doc., 1859, on page 20,) says that in 1853 the western commerce passing through the Erie Canal was $136,598,734. On page 21 the same same report says: "The proportion (of forest products) already contributed by Canada and the West is more than one-third of the whole amount of the products of the forest (excluding ordinary fire wood) carried on all the Canals, including even the Champlain, and the ratio is constantly and rapidly increasing in favor of the West." On page 22 of the same report, Mr. Ruggles says: "The West is among us and upon us in full vigor, defying all the power of party politicians, however persevering, to shut out the truth that within the next twenty years the property to be carried through this State to and from the West, will amount at least to *twenty-five hundred millions* of dollars, if not a much larger sum."

Col. Graham unqualifiedly asserts that our lake commerce exceeds in value our ocean commerce!

The following extracts from Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine*, confessedly one of the most reliable statistical journals, may be interesting:

WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE CENTER OF POPULATION, COMMERCE, AND OF INDUSTRIAL POWER IN NORTH AMERICA.

In the rapidly developing greatness of North America, it is interesting to look to the future, and speculate on the most probable points of centralization of its commerce and social power. Including with our nation, as forming an important part of its commercial community, the Canadas, and contiguous Provinces, the center of population, white and black, is a little west of Pittsburgh, situated at the head of navigation on the Ohio river. The movement of this center is north of west about in the direction of Chicago. The center of productive power cannot be ascertained with any degree of precision. We know it must be a considerable distance east and north of the centre of population. That centre, too, is on the grand march westward. Both, in their regular progress, will reach Lake Michigan. It is not, then, as certain as anything in the future can be, that the central power of the continent will move to and become permanent on the border of the great lakes? Around these pure waters will gather the densest populations, and on their borders will grow up the best towns and cities. * * *

It can scarcely admit of a doubt that the domestic commerce of North America bears a proportion as large as twenty to one of its foreign commerce. Has internal commerce a tendency to concentrate in few points, like foreign commerce? * * *

At the present rate of increase the United States and the Canadas, fifty years from this time, will contain over one hundred and twenty millions of people. If we suppose it to be one hundred and five millions and that these shall be distributed so that the Pacific States shall have ten millions, and the Atlantic border twenty-five millions, there will be left for the great interior plain seventy millions. These seventy millions will have twenty times as much commercial intercourse with each other as with all the world besides. It is obvious, then, that there must be built up in their midst the great city of the continent; and not only so, but that they will sustain several cities greater than those which can be sustained on the ocean border.

The commerce of the lakes during the past year has, in consequence of the blockade of the Mississippi, been far greater than in any previous year. The trade and commerce of the lakes has been measured by the means of transportation. Every railway was pressed to its utmost capacity, and there was not a single vessel on the lakes but what was in service, carrying forward the products of the Northwest to the sea-board. The receipts of grain at Chicago alone amount to the enormous quantity of 54,093,219 bushels. In 1860 the receipts were 36,504,772 bushels. The increase at Milwaukee and other ports is in the same ratio.

Accurate statistics of the present commerce of the various lake towns are not at command, but the growth of Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago, are all indices of the rapid advance of Lake Commerce and the agriculture of the West, and in the aggregate reach a magnitude which is entitled to the most favorable consideration of Congress.

Your Committee have given but a very imperfect sketch of its wonderfully rapid growth and present importance of the Northwest. It abounds in all the elements of a great and prosperous country. It has thus far been the great agricultural section. But with its inexhaustable supplies of coal, lumber and metals, it will ere long become a great manufacturing country. The iron and copper of Lake Superior are attracting the attention of the world.

The Northwest has grown by the energy and industry of its own hardy, free people, receiving less aid from the Federal treasury than any other section. Its harbors, though filled with a commerce in comparison with which that of the now rebel, and lately petted and favored seaboard section, sinks into insignificance; yet these harbors have been neglected because the water on which that commerce floated *was fresh*. Its defenses have been abandoned and have fallen into decay.

As compared with the South the Northwest has received literally nothing from the National Treasury. The South has had navy yards, fortifications, custom houses, and harbors, costing millions of dollars. There has been expended on the Gulf Mexico and the Florida coasts more millions of dollars than the Northern frontier received thousands.

The East, too, has had fortifications, armories, forts, navy yards, depots, arsenals, and ships. The Northwest asks simply justice; but not even that at this time. In the midst of this war, she asks only that some of her most important leadings and exposed points be fortified and placed in a condition of defense; that an armory and foundry be established on the lakes, to enable her to have the means of arming her citizen soldiers, and that navy yards be established, so that naval stores may be collected.

The Committee urge these defenses as not less important to New England and the great Middle States of New York and Pennsylvania than to the Northwest itself.

"The vast agricultural products of the West find their way to the Atlantic along the great canals and railways running through these States."

New York possessing the Hudson River (next to the Mississippi perhaps the most important river in the Union), has expended to connect this river with the Lakes over $40,000,000. The Hudson, the New York canals and the Great Lakes have made the City of New York the commercial metropolis of the nation. It has thus been brought into water communication with all the lakes by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Illinois River thus has brought to her wharves and warehouses the agricultural products not only of the vast territories lying around the lakes, but also those of the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri. So that the figurative orator of New England (Mr. Choate) was scarcely extravagant when he described her as "holding in one hand the vast commerce of the West, while with the other, Venice-like, she wedded the everlasting sea."

Pennsylvania also has by her canals and railways connected her great city of Philadelphia with these inland seas. The security of these waters, and our national supremacy on these lakes, the protection of our northern frontier, are quite as important, therefore, to the East as the West. And it is time that the fact was recognized by the Government, that the shore line of the lakes, 6,250 miles in extent, is scarcely inferior in importance to the Atlantic coast. We trust that our friends at the East will recognize the fact that the West has attained its majority, and that its provincial history terminated with the census of 1860. Our brethren of the East will not forget when asked to vote for defenses to these lakes, that the waters now bearing to the ocean such vast products, have been the scene of some of the most brilliant naval triumphs which adorn our history.

Fully one-half of the soldiers now in the field in defense of the flag, and our nationality, have been drawn from the Northwest. How gallantly the soldiers of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa are fighting, every battle field bears its testimony.

The Republic has naturally three great systems of navigable waters. The Atlantic on the East, the lakes on the North, and the Mississippi on the West. By means of the New York canals and the Illinois and Michigan Canal, these are now all united by water communication.

It may not be out of place in this connection, and at this crisis in our national affairs, to recall the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, which declares "*that the navigable waters* of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between them, shall be common highways, and *forever free from any tax, duty or impost thereon.*" This guarantee of a free outlet East and South, the Northwest will, under all circumstances, and at any cost, insist upon. The value and importance of these water communications, the most magnificent on the globe, has been enormously increased by the great network of railways which extend from the lakes South and West, all over the vast inland, bringing to the waters the agricultural products of more than half the continent. Chicago alone has no less than thirteen long trunk railways radiating from her as a common center, and bringing to her docks the products of every farm between the lakes and the Rock mountains.

PLAN OF DEFENSE.

In regard to the plan of the defences of the Lakes and Northern frontiers, the Committee has conferred with the General commanding the army, and Brigadier Gen. Totten of the Engineer Department, and have adopted to a considerable extent their suggestions.

We respectfully urge upon the consideration of Congress the following plan of defense of the northern frontier.

First. The establishment of shore defenses at some commanding positions. This will require the erection of some new fortifications, and the repair and completion of some already located.

Second. Taking into consideration the great superiority in the American merchant marine, on the Upper Lakes (i. e. all the lakes above the falls of Niagara), in ships, steamers and sailors, we regard our supremacy on the lakes as dependent in a great degree upon our having the means at hand of arming the merchant marine on short notice. To this end, the Committee recommend the establishment of a national foundry on the Upper Lakes, and two naval depots, one on Lake Erie, and the other on Lake Michigan.

Third. We earnestly recommend for military not less than commercial purposes, the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, the dredging out and widening of the channel over the St. Clair Flats.

Fourth. The enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

IN REGARD TO SHORE DEFENSES.

The entrance to Lake Superior is through the Saut Ste Marie Canal, a work which cost almost two millions of dollars, and it is too important to be overlooked. The mineral region of Lake Superior is probably richer in iron and copper than any other in the world, and the iron has been found to be superior in quality for many purposes to any other known. These mines have been rapidly developed, and now constitute a most important national interest. Old Fort Brady is represented as commanding the entrance to Lake Superior, and an appropriation for its repair is recommended.

A military road from Bay de Noquet, on Green Bay, to Marquette or some other point on Lake Superior, and an early completion of the railroad from Appleton to Lake Superior, would afford additional communication with this great lake. Both of these are of great importance for military reasons, and are earnestly recommended.

Probably the most important strategic place on the lakes is the Straits of Mackinac. These straits constitute the door to Lake Michigan, around which lake lie the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, with an aggregate population amounting to nearly five millions. On its shores are the towns of Grand Haven, Muskegon, St. Joseph, Michigan City, Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee and Green Bay, with many others rising rapidly into importance, constitute for the commerce of Lake Michigan an aggregate which exceeds $200,000,000 per annum. The great granary of the Union has its depots on the border of this lake. It can be defended by adequate fortifications at the single strait of Mackinac, about three miles wide. Fortifications at the straits of Mackinac close the great opening or entrance into this great inland sea. When the vast interests thus secured are considered, it is obvious that Lake Michigan and all its shores and cities should be defended on the threshold at this strait.

The importance of having a great inland sea like Lake Michigan converted into a quiet and inaccessible harbor, where fleets and navies may be gathered in security; where may be collected magazines of arms, munitions and provisions, can scarcely be exaggerated.

Lake Michigan, entirely within our own territory, unapproachable by land, and inaccessible by water by any foreign enemy, except through a narrow strait or entrance, is a position of immense importance, and the policy of closing up this entrance is too obvious to need illustration. Mackinac should be made the Gibraltar of the Upper Lakes.

Upon the importance of this locality we insert the following extract from a communication of Gen. Totten:

> "As to the stronger works, I consider one at Mackinac to be indispensable. This will be the principal watching point of the Upper Lakes. Here war steamers will call to refresh, to communicate with each other, to find shelter, to lie in wait, &c.
>
> "It is hardly to be supposed that a hostile naval expedition coming out of Georgian Bay, would venture towards the Upper Lakes, or down Lake Huron, *certainly not into Lake Michigan*, while this point of observation and rendezvous is occupied by our superior squadron. The fort here must be adequate to protect this anchorage, and the other defenses of the island should be such as to defeat any enterprise designed to wrest it from us by superior force."

The Committee are clear, in their judgment, that in view of the vast importance of Mackinac, and the interest there to be defended, that Government should take immediate measures to close those straits against the entrance of a hostile fleet.

Fort Gratiot fully commands the entrance to Lake Huron, and should be immediately reconstructed and put in a condition to control this gate to Lake Huron. The lower entrance to the Straits or Detroit river from Lake Erie is already well guarded by Fort Wayne. This should be completed and receive its armament.

The report of Gen. Totton, in which the Committee concur, recommends additional appropriations and defenses at Buffalo, to-wit: the completion of Fort Porter, on the bluff between Buffalo and Black Rock, and the remounting of its armament for the protection of the entrance from Lake Erie into Niagara river, and the construction of a tower and shore batteries at the mouth of Buffalo harbor. Also an appropriation for Fort Niagara; the construction of defensive works, and the repairs of Fort Ontario, at Oswego. Also appropriations for other defensive works on Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, and for the construction of Fort Montgomery, on Lake Champlain. The Committee will report bills to carry out these suggestions and recommendations.

It will be observed in regard to Lake Ontario that we have no access to that lake from the Upper Lakes, except through foreign territory. Our superiority in shipping, therefore, on the Upper Lakes, would be unavailing on Lake Ontario. It is therefore important that in addition to the fortification of exposed points, additional provisions should be made for securing and maintaining our supremacy in that lake. The Committee recommend the establishment of a naval depot on Lake Ontario, of arms, munitions and naval stores. The possession of this lake is of the utmost importance. Those great arteries of trade—the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad—are within a day's march of nearly the length of Lake Ontario, and, for a considerable distance, within a few miles of its shores. The importance of lake defenses to the State of New York has already been alluded to. It will not be forgotten that in the war of 1812 her borders was the scene of bloody battles. Buffalo, now the Queen City of Lake Erie, then a small village, was burned; Oswego was captured, and Lake Champlain and Niagara river the scene of some of the most stirring events of the war.

We should pursue no aggressive policy, but cultivate amicable relations with all nations, but at the same time look carefully to our defenses. The Secretary of State well said "that any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons, when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on the side from which the storm might possibly come." And the President of the United States spoke wisely when he said "it is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements at well selected points upon our great rivers and lakes, would be of great importance to our national defense and preservation."

NATIONAL FOUNDRY NEEDED AT CHICAGO.

The second proposition in regard to the defenses of the Northern frontier, is *the establishment of a national foundry on the upper lakes, and of naval depots.*

Attention has already been called to the superiority of the American lake marine over that of Canada, on the Upper Lakes.

In 1861 the number of American vessels of all descriptions on the Upper Lakes was 1,166; of Canadian, 336. Our superiority was 830. Our superiority in tonnage was 238,127 tons. Our superiority in sailors was 10,911.

This superiority, without arms, is unavailing—and would only invite attack—and this immense merchant marine would, unarmed, furnish rich prizes to British gunboats. Great Britain has been collecting an abundance of the best arms in Canada. The Lakes are utterly without arms. It is therefore of the utmost importance that means of arming these vessels and the fortifications to be constructed should be provided at the earliest possible period.

Fortunately we have all the materials for the manufacture of ordnance of the best quality at command, and skilled machinists and artisans, so that with proper action of the Government, the work of making heavy guns may be immediately begun. We insert the following extract from the official report of Messrs. Morris of the navy and Totten of the army, on this point:

> "Nearly all the steam vessels, and many sailing vessels, could be very soon prepared to carry heavy guns. Some of them could carry several without inconvenience. If, therefore, Government shall make timely deposits of ordnance and ordnance stores at convenient posts, and be prepared to officer and man the vessels which they could purchase, the naval control of these important lakes *may be considered secure against any attack.*"

In this connection the Committee desire to call the attention of Congress to the fact that such is the nation's need of ordnance that we are told by very high authority that it will require *three years* with all the means, public and private, now at the command of the Government, to furnish the ordnance necessary to arm the fortifications now constructed or in the process of construction. The Committee, therefore, earnestly recommend the immediate establishment of a foundry on the upper lakes. This foundry your Committee recommend should be located at Chicago. Some of the reasons why, in our judgment, it should be located there are as follows: Chicago is the center of the region to be supplied with armament, and facilities for cheap and rapid distribution are unequaled. She has direct water communication by lake, canal and river with every portion of the West. Thirteen great trunk railways radiate from her as a common centre, with more than 6,000 miles of track, and upon these railways now centering at Chicago, the Government can obtain 16,000 cars for transportation. She is in convenient and cheap water connection with the best ores and metals for guns, and especially with the inexhaustible mines of Lake Superior, which it should be the policy of the Government to develop. With the best materials at command, with abundant supply of labor and mechanical skill, Chicago, in the judgment of the Committee, combines more advantages for this location than any other.

In regard to the necessity of a manufactory of ordnanse as of primary importance to the defence of the northern frontier, the committee call the attention of Congress to the following remarks from the communication of Gen. Totten:

> "The great superiority of our steam and other merchant vessels on the upper lakes (including Lake Erie) any portion of which may be promptly converted into war vessels, greatly simplifies the defensive arrangements on the shores of these lakes. But that this superiority may be assumed with the requisite promptitude *before these means have been surprised and destroyed* by the earlier readiness of an enemy, there should be at hand actually stored and kept in perfect condition all the means for converting these large swift steamers, &c., into vessels of war—that is to say, all the armament and its supplies, &c. Moreover, if for want of adequate protection of this nature, the towns and cities had to resort to local defenses, these in many instances could only be made sufficient *at great expense*, &c."

The Committee are permitted also to quote the following paragraphs from a communication of Gen. McClellan:

> "The accumulation of ordnance material in appropriate localities is highly important, and measures for the establishment of a national foundry and manufactory of small arms in the Northwest should at once be taken. Chicago is a suitable point for these establishments."

Means of arming the merchant service of the lakes is thus presented as of primary importance. The lakes are to-day naked of defense. We therefore urge the immediate establishment of this national work, and a collection of naval stores at three points—one on Lake Michigan for the Upper Lakes, one on Lake Erie, and one on Lake Ontario. These measures are of the more importance because of the existence of treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain, limiting the number of armed vessels on the lakes.

Lovejoy on the Treasury Note Question.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Mr. Chairman, I have endeavored for a day or two to obtain the floor for the purpose of expressing my views a little more at length than I can in the five minutes to which I am now limited; but, by some arrangement between the Chair and the Committee of Ways and Means, my purpose has been thwarted.

I will now simply say in regard to the question of constitutionality that there has been a respectable argument advanced in defense of the constitutionality of this bill, inasmuch as great talent and eminent ability have been brought to bear upon it, I think that no respectable argument can be made in vindication of the constitutionality of it. I would admit the plea of necessity, if I believed it; and I think it is more manly to confess, as Jefferson did, that the thing was necessary, but unconstitutional, than it is to attempt to torture the Constitution into the support of a measure which everybody must see to be unconstitutional.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the general idea of the bill, it is a mere fallacy. The argument used in favor of the issue of these legal tender notes is based upon precisely the same foundation as the old theological dogma *crede ut edes et edes*—believe that you eat the real flesh of Christ in the wafer, and you do eat it. Believe that this piece of paper is a five dollar gold piece, and it is a five dollar gold piece; believe it is worth five dollars, and it is worth five dollars.

Now, sir, I am prepared to state that it is not in the power of this Congress, nor in the power of any legislative body, to accomplish an impossibility in making something out of nothing. The piece of paper you stamp as five dollars is not five dollars, and it never will be unless it is convertible into a five dollar gold piece; and to profess that it is, is simply a delusion and a fallacy. You may make even by legislative enactment that sixty, eighty or even ninety-nine cents are a hundred, but the rigid, inexorable digits stand fixed and immovable and immovable by all your legislative legerdemain.

Mr. Chairman, we are urged by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to pass this bill, because ruin is before the Government if we do not pass it. It reminds me very forcibly of Cowper's Needless Alarm. I cannot undertake to give it in rhyme, but you will remember that, hearing the deep bay of the hounds and the sound of the huntsman's horn, the sheep coursed round and round the field, until the frightened flock came to the brink of a precipice, and to get away from the hounds and huntsmen the *pater gregis* addressed them thus:

> "I hold, therefore, wisest and most to be
> That life to save we leap into the pit."

The matron of the flock, more discreet than her spouse, replies:

> "How? leap into the pit our life to save?
> To save our life leap all into the grave?"

Sir, there is no precipice, there is no chasm, there is no possible, yawning bottomless pit before this nation so terrible, so appalling and ruinous, as this same bill that is before us, that it is proposed to pass under the pressure of these influences brought to bear upon us.

You issue $100,000,000 of those notes. The gentleman tells us they are already due. We have got to pay the paper out, almost as fast as we can make it. It has taken us six months to manufacture $50,000,000, and we cannot manufacture it as fast as we shall spend it at that rate; so that when we have issued $100,000,000 we must issue another $100,000,000, and then another $100,000,000. And thus we plunge from lower depth to still lower, until we are buried in an ocean of inconvertible paper. At every step your paper will depreciate more and more, until the expenses of the war will swell to such an appalling sum that taxation will be impossible and repudiation inevitable. *Facilis decensus averni*, &c. It means it is easy to slide down hill, but it is hard work to draw the sled back over the ice. But the question is pressed: what would you do? What do you propose? I propose this:

First, adequate taxation—to the extent of $200,000,000.

Second. Adopt legislation that shall compel all banking institutions to do business on a specie basis. Every piece of paper that is claimed to be money, but was not, I would chase back to the man or corporation that forged it, and visit upon the criminal the penalties of the law. I would not allow a bank note to circulate that was not constantly, conveniently, and certainly convertible into specie.

Thirdly, I would issue interest-paying bonds of the United States, and go into the market and borrow money and pay the obligations of the Government. This would be honest, business-like, and in the end economical. It could be done. Other channels of investment are blocked up, and capital would seek these bonds for investment.

This is, in substance, what I propose. It would bring us through the war poorer, it is true, for half the nation has to support the other half, but with the health and vigor of the athlete, and not with the bloated flesh of the guzzler. Did I not know that the passage of this bill was a foregone conclusion, I would move to recommit with instructions to that effect.

[Here the hammer fell.]

☞ President John M. Sturtevant, of Jacksonville (Ill.) College, is one of the commissioners to make the annual trial of coins at the Philadelphia mint. The assay has been in progress since Monday.

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Lovejoy on the Treasury Note ...tion.

WASHINGTON, February 10, ...
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Mr. Chairman, I ha... ...eavored for a day or two to obtain the ...the purpose of expressing my views ...more at length than I can in the five min... ...which I am now limited; but, by ...ngement between the Chair and the ...mittee of Ways and Means, my purpos... ...een thwarted.

I will now simply say in regard to the ...of constitutionality that there ha... ...een a respectable argument advanced ...use of the constitutionality of this bill ...insomuch as great talent and eminent ...ave been brought to bear upon it, I ...no respectable argument can be ma... ...indication of the constitutionality of th... ...would admit the plea of necessity, if ...ved it; and I think it is more manly t... ...as Jefferson did, that the thing was ...but unconstitutional, than it ...tempt to torture the Constitution int... ...pport of a measure which everybody ...to be unconstitutional.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the ...of the bill, it is a mere fallacy. The ...gument used in favor of the issue of ...legal tender notes is based upon precis... ...me foundation as the old theological d... ...ne *in, cum et sub*—believe that you ...al flesh of Christ in the wafer, and ...it. Believe that this piece of pap... ...e dollar gold piece, and it is a five ...d piece; believe it is worth five dollar... ...is worth five dollars.

Now, sir, I am prepared to state that ...ot in the power of this Congress, nor i... ...ower of any legislative body, to accom... ...n impossibility in making something ...thing. The piece of paper you sta... ...e dollars is not five dollars, and it ...ill be unless it is convertible into a fi... ...ar gold piece; and to profess that it is ...a delusion and a fallacy. You ma... ...en by legislative enactment that ...ighty or even ninety-nine cents are a ...ent, but the rigid, inexorable digit... ...nd fixed and immovable and immoval... ...our legislative legerdemain.

Mr. Chairman, we are urged by the ...of the Committee of Ways and Mea... ...this bill, because ruin is before the ...ment if we do not pass it. I am re... ...ery forcibly of Cowper's Needless Ala... ...annot undertake to give it in rhyme, ...will remember that, hearing the deep ...of the hounds and the sound of the hu... ...orn, the sheep coursed round and roun... ...ed, until the frightened flock came ...rink of a precipice, and to get away fro... ...ounds and huntsmen the *pater gregis* ...ed thus:

"I hold, therefore, wisest and most ...That life to save we leap into the pit..."

The matron of the flock, more discree... ...er spouse, replies:

"How? leap into the pit our life to save? ...To save our life leap all into the grave? ..."

Sir, there is no precipice, there is no c... ...no possible, yawning bottomles... ...efore this nation so terrible, so appalli... ...nous, as this same bill that is before u... ...at it is proposed to pass under the pr... ...f these influences brought to bear upo... You issue $100,000,000 of those notes. ...ntleman tells us they are already due ...ave got to pay the paper out; almost ...e can make it. It has taken us six m... ...manufacture $50,000,000, and we c... ...anufacture it as fast as we shall spend ...that rate; so that when we have issued ...0,000 we must issue another $100,0... ...and then another $100,000,000. And th... ...lunge from lower depth to still lower, t... ...re buried in an ocean of inconvertible ...r every step your paper will depreciate ...and more, until the expenses of the wa... ...well to such an appalling sum that red... ...on will be impossible and repudiation i... ...ble. *Facilis decensus averni, &c.*, ...cause it is easy to slide down hill, but ...ard work to draw the sled back over s... ...ow. But the question is pressed: wha... ...do? What do you propose? I pr...

First, adequate taxation—to the exte... ...000,000.

Second. Adopt legislation that shal... ...ll banking institutions to do busin... ...specie basis. Every piece of paper ...aimed to be money, but was not, I ...ave back to the man or corporation ...ged it, and visit upon the criminal the ...ties of the law. I would not allow ...ue to circulate that was not constantly ...ciently, and certainly convertible ...ecie.

Thirdly, I would issue interest-paying ...f the United States, and go into the ...and borrow money and pay the obligatio... ...e Government. This would be honest, ...ce-like, and in the end economical. ...uld be done. Other channels of invest... ...re blocked up, and capital would see... ...nds for investment.

This is, in substance, what I propose. ...ould bring us through the war poor in ...half the nation has to support the... ...lf, but with the health and vigor of th... ...ier, and not with the bloated flesh of th... ...mier. Did I not know that the pass... ...is bill was a foregone conclusion, I ...ove to recommit with instructions t... ...ect.

[Here the hammer fell.]

☞ President John M. Sturtevant, ...acksonville (Ill.) College, is one of the ...sioners to make the annual trial of co... ...he Philadelphia mint. The assay has ...progress since Monday.

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M. F. G. Bertean m'a donné aussi la permission de me référer à lui. no11-h226-3m

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THE TRADERS' BANK
Will sell Exchange on New York for current Wisconsin Bank Notes at one per cent. premium.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
Chicago, Feb 10, 1862. fe11-h390-6t

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Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown. ja6-h219-3m

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
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de13-h798-ly E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

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BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,)
NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and free of charge.
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oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]
SPRINGFIELD, February 12, 1862.

Rev. Mr. Burch opened the Convention with prayer.

USURY AND USURIOUS CONTRACTS.

Mr. Campbell of La Salle asked unanimous consent to introduce and read an article for the Constitution preventing the Legislature from declaring an usurious contract legal, and against fixing the rate of interest higher than 7 per cent. per annum, without submitting the same to a vote of the people.

THE TRIBUNE REPORTER—KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

Mr. Thornton of Shelby introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A letter to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE from it Special Reporter, published in the TRIBUNE of the 11th inst., it is stated that it is rumored that nearly a majority of the members of the Convention are Knights of the Golden Circle, and in an editorial one member of the Convention has had treasonable correspondence with the rebels against the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. Ross, Orme, Terry and Burr be appointed a Committee to investigate said charges and report upon the facts to the Convention, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. Thornton was added to the Committee and made the Chairman.

Mr. Wentworth made a speech in which he stated that he had no doubt the reporter believed what he had written. If he (Mr. W.) believed it, and was a reporter, he would have written the same. He had no doubt though, that Mr. Forrest had been imposed upon.

Mr. Anthony said the reporter used the word "rumored," and Mr. Thornton accordingly modified the preamble of his resolution, inserting the words.

On motion of Mr. Ficklin of Coles, the name of Mr. Pleasants of Rock Island was added to the Committee.

Mr. Underwood of St. Clair hoped the Convention would also call for information respecting a paper in his district which said he was voting and consorting with fifteen Abolitionists in the Convention. Now a Democrat considered an Abolitionist as almost, if not quite as bad as a secessionist. He wanted the resolution to have a wider scope.

Mr. Weigley made a speech upon the subject.

Mr. Hacker said he had as much respect for a Secessionist as for an Abolitionist, and for an Abolitionist as for a horse-thief. He understood from a gentleman of veracity, that the charge was intended to include him with other gentlemen, whose names had been given. He was in favor of the investigation.

Mr. Wentworth offered the following amendment:

"Also, whether any individual has asked or received any pay for his pretended influence over this Convention, touching the retention of certain incumbents in office."

The resolutions were finally adopted by yeas 68, nays none.

Mr. Hanna offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That if any member or members of this Convention have been guilty of holding treasonable correspondence with the so-called Southern Confederacy, or belonging to the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or other Order, whose object it is to promote the ultimate success of the so-called Southern Confederacy, it is the duty of this Convention to expel such member or members.

The resolution was adopted.

LETTER FROM MRS. DOUGLAS.

The following letter was received from Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, in response to the resolutions passed in honor of the memory of her deceased husband:

MY DEAR SIR: The resolutions you enclosed me, from the Constitutional Convention are deeply gratifying as a noble and just tribute to my beloved husband's memory. I thank you sincerely for your own expressions of sympathy. With sincere regards,

I am, very truly, yours,
ADELE DOUGLAS.
Hon. WM. A. HACKER, Springfield.

THE HACKER ORDINANCE—LONG DEBATE.

The special order, being the ordinance introduced by Mr. Hacker, was then taken up on the motion of that gentleman. The ordinance proposes to the article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved May 2, 1861, inhibiting any amendment to the Constitution which will authorize Congress "to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service under the laws of said State."

Mr. Joslyn spoke at length in opposition to the passage of the ordinance. He was severe in his reflections upon some men at Springfield, whom he had heard in this room threaten to raise an army to fight the United States forces if they attempted to go down South and crush the rebellion. He also attacked Mr. Wentworth for his course. He said he (Mr. W.) at one time hung the portrait of John Brown side by side in his office with that of Gen. Jackson. Now he says that the negro question is played out, and I suppose for this reason he is working in connection with the former enemies of the principles of which he was so radical in the advocacy some few months since.

Mr. Thornton replied to Mr. Joslyn at some length. He was in favor of the passage of the ordinance, upon which he moved the previous question.

Mr. Ficklin endeavored to draw Mr. Wentworth out upon the John Brown and General Jackson matter, but signally failed in the attempt:

"You may call spirits from the vasty deep;
But will they come?"

The ayes and noes on the passage of the ordinance stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Jersey, Allen of Williamson, Armstrong, Brooks, Buckmaster, Barr, Burns, Campbell, Dement, Duff, Eades, Ficklin, Fuller, Graham, Hanna, McNeely, Morrill, Morton, O'Melveny, Parker, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Singleton, Solomon, Starne, Stevenson, Stone, Tanner, Terry, Thompson, Thornton, Vandeveer, Wall, Waters, Webber, Wilson, Woodson, Young, Mr. President—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bartley, Childs, Edwards, Finnie, Gale, Jackson, Joslyn, Lawrence, Lieth, Mahlke, Naramore, Newcomer, Orme, Paddock, Pleasants, Sheldon, Simpson, Smith of Carroll, Smith of Sangamon, Stinson, Underwood, Weigley, Wentworth—Nays 24.

Mr. Paddock wished to explain his vote, but was not permitted. He then said: "Mr. President, then I can at least say NO most emphatically to that ordinance.

Mr. Campbell then moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. McNeely moved to lay the motion upon the table.

Pending which the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TREASURY NOTES FOR TAXES.

Mr. Graham of Fulton, from the Committee on Revenue, reported adversely to the numerous resolutions and petitions asking and suggesting that United States Treasury notes be received for taxes. Mr. Graham said that in counties having township organizations most of the taxes had been paid in gold and silver. Were the Convention to ordain that Treasury notes should be received for taxes, County Treasurers would take advantage, sell their gold at a premium for Treasury notes, and then pay them into the State Treasury, and then the Treasurer would be forced to buy gold to pay our debts. Besides, it would be a manifest injustice to such counties as had already paid. But in order to have a full expression of the Convention, he moved it be made the special order for to-morrow at 2 o'clock. It was so ordered.

HACKER ORDINANCE AGAIN.

The debate on the Hacker Ordinance continued, and several points of order were discussed.

The vote on its passage was reconsidered, and Messrs. Singleton, Edwards and O'Melveny addressed the Convention.

Mr. Edwards offered a resolution, that the ordinance be passed as a resolution, instructing the Legislature to pass the ordinance.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution, to the effect that any proposition to amend the Constitution, or to concur in amendments, before the rebels had laid down their arms, would be to a certain extent a confession of oppression on the part of the Government, a justification of treason, degrading to the Government, and setting a dangerous precedent for the future.

Messrs. O'Melveny, Hanna, Hacker and Vandeveer supported the ordinance. Mr. Underwood and Mr. Anthony opposed. The debate occupied nearly the entire day.

THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT FAMOUS.

Like Byron, your correspondent awoke this morning and found himself famous. The Committee to "investigate" him, and see whether he has any "vested right" to publish rumors that were circulated in this city day after day, meets in a few minutes. He goes before them freely, to tell all he knows about the matter. Having telegraphed you a full account of the whole affair, he has only to add that if all the persons and papers are sent for, some "rich developments" may be expected.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Purple introduced an amended bank ordinance. The amended part provides for the gradual abolition of the circulation of paper money in the State, the whole to be cleaned out by 1866.

Mr. Edwards introduced a section also which prohibits the Auditor from taking any more bonds from the banks established under the law of 1851, the section to go into effect immediately, without submission to the people.

They are made the special order for Tuesday next.

A DECEASED SOLDIER.

Mr. Ferry of Lake county was compelled to leave the Convention to-day, being called to the funeral of his cousin, who died at Mound City, last night, from the effect of wounds received in the battle of Fort Henry.

Military Hospitals in Missouri—Condition of Wisconsin Troops.

Our recent paragraph on the condition of Military Hospitals of which due explanation and the amende honorable was made in our last issue, calls from Sidney Allen, Esq., the Wisconsin State Agent, a communication, in which he refers to the present condition of the troops of his own State, now in service in Missouri:

Our hospitals are not all bad. I am unwilling that the numerous readers in Wisconsin of your valuable paper, who have husbands, brothers and friends in the army, should understand that they are thus badly treated when sick, and I am glad to know that there are no Wisconsin troops stationed at the place you name and were not at the time the pamphlet was published. This is the only camp of Wisconsin men in Missouri, and here I know that the hospitals of the 11th Wisconsin regiment are kept clean and in good order. Every man has a good cot, and from the noble and patriotic women of our State, each one is supplied with a good mattress, good large feather pillow, pillowcases, sheets, drawers, night shirts, double gowns, comforters, socks, &c., in sufficient quantities for a change when needed, and the surgeons know when this is; and if the nurses do not, they are reminded of their duty and made to do it. The men who have been sick here fully appreciate the kindness and attention with which they have been treated, and are not at all backward in freely expressing their views. When the 8th Regiment left here, three weeks since, they left forty-seven of their sick here in hospital, under the care of Surgeon Strong of the Eleventh, and I am satisfied that if any of their friends had been present this afternoon, when forty of them took the boat to join their regiment at Cairo, and had heard, as I did, their kind words with their surgeons at parting, that they would have been satisfied that there was at least one exception to the general rule, as indicated in the pamphlet.

Disloyal Clerks in the Post Office Department.

Postmaster-General Blair has addressed the following letter to Mr. Porter, Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4.

Dear Sir: No one, I believe, has more cordially sympathized in your efforts to eradicate disloyalty from public office than I have. At the outset of your labors I expressed this to you in person, and since, in writing. In the midst of the panic, created by the *emeute* in Baltimore, I put a stringent oath to the employees of the Department, which was a test both of loyalty and courage, and all who failed to stand to it were dismissed; and I have since removed of those who remained not only all whose loyalty I had any reason to doubt, but many others who, I believe, were for the Government, but not with a sufficient earnestness to entitle them to public employment.

"Having manifested, in this manner, my disposition to co-operate with you, I had supposed there could be no ground for misunderstanding between us, and yet I find you take a controversial tone with me in the report just made to the House, when there has been no controversy, and not the slightest intimation from you, in the many interviews we have had, that there was the least difference between us.

"I note especially, in this connection, the manner in which you speak of the retention of a few individuals in the Department in consequence of satisfactory explanations having been made of the charges made against them before your committee.

"It was not intended, I supposed, in raising your committee, that *ex parte* testimony taken before it should be decisive. For this reason, with respect to those of the list you sent me who were still in office, I allowed explanatory testimony to be offered, and in three cases it was of such a character as to satisfy me that there was no ground for a suspicion of treason to the Government."

[Here follows a statement of the cases of five Clerks in the Department.]

In conclusion, I think it proper to say that, in the view I take of the subject, I have not thought it necessary to decide that officers were disloyal in order to remove them, and in fact but few of those who have been removed were so regarded. Except those who have some peculiar fitness for, or manifest devotion to duty, I do not regard those found in office as having any claims to be continued there; and certainly none others will be retained in this Department; nor will mere clerical excellence suffice, without the exhibition of an active, patriotic spirit.

"Very respectfully your ob't serv't.,
"M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
"Hon. John F. Potter, Chairman Investigating Com., House of Representatives."

Arrest of an Iowa Banker.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 10th.]

Lee & Kinnaird, bankers at McGreggor, Iowa, made an assignment on the 8th of January last, and published a notice of the same on the 13th of that month, shutting up their banking office on the day previous. The property assigned consisted in part of real estate and a number of notes and other papers of dubious value, all of which, taken together, would not pay over ten cents on the dollar of Messrs. Lee & Kinnaird's liabilities. But those gentlemen protested it was all they had, told their creditors they should make the most of it, and then left to try again in another locality to build up anew their wrecked fortune. Certain circumstances, however, connected with their assignment, and their hasty departure, were taken hold of by their creditors and construed into fraud. One of the unfortunate bankers came to this city, where some friends of his reside, with the purpose of spending a few days with them. Kinnaird. He was followed here by a Mr. Stephen D. Ayers, a merchant of McGreggor, who at the time of the bank failure, had in that institution $1,400 on deposit. On arriving here, Mr. Ayres procured a writ of *capias ad respondendum*, alleging the facts above stated, and upon this writ had Mr. Kinnaird arrested, and held to bail. Kinnaird has obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from our Circuit Court, demanding a hearing before said Court, on the question of fraud. The case was argued in Court on Friday. Ayres's attorneys contend that the proper forum for Kinnaird to have the question of fraud examined is before a jury in the County Court. Judge Merriman took the question of jurisdiction under advisement, until to-day (Monday,) when he will render his opinion. Thus the matter now stands.

Where a Movement might be Made to Advantage.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

We would call the attention of the military authorities to the fact that an advance might readily be made from the positions which we hold on the Upper Kanawha (new) river, and the great rebel southwestern line of communication effectually destroyed. Two regiments of mounted men would be sufficient for the work. There are half a dozen roads, passable by cavalry, leading down to the railroad, and if the rebels were even aware that a movement was being made they could not tell, until our troops were too far on the way to be intercepted, at what point they were aiming. Besides, the rebels have no force in all the region between Fayette and Raleigh counties, of which our troops have undisturbed possession, and the railroad, except a few squads of shot-gun militia. An examination of a good map of Western Virginia will show that several roads lead from Beckley, the county seat of Raleigh county, to the railroad, and that the distance is not over seventy miles. Cavalry could go over the ground in two days, destroy the road at important points, and be well on their way back before the rebels at Lynchburg could be moved to the scene of destruction. The extraordinary military importance of the road is generally understood, and it seems strange that measures are not at once taken to destroy it, that the rebels may be prevented from sending troops from Virginia into Tennessee.

What Becomes of the Silver?

Europe and America have been drained of silver to supply the demand of the British East India Company, who, since 1830, have required their revenues to be paid in silver. In this country, the intrinsic worth of silver has been reduced about 7 per cent in order to keep it here. The drain from Europe still continues. The gold that is brought into England is sent to the Continent, exchanged for silver, which finds its way to India, and there disappears. During the last twenty-five years, the shipments of silver to India have reached the enormous sum of $550,000,000, of which $92,000,000 have been re-exported, leaving $450,000,000 unaccounted for. And these shipments have lately been on the increase. For the first five years of the term named, the shipments were $45,000,000, showing an average of only $9,000,000 per annum, while for the last five, the shipments have been $215,000,000, or $43,000,000 annually, and the current is not yet checked. The movements of specie in all other lands can be distinctly traced, but here the keenest sagacity is at fault.

With the shipments to India there has ever been an insoluble mystery. It is like a stream emptying into a bottomless gulf, with a returnless flow. Some have conjectured that the silver thus sent to India is used up for ornaments; but this would account for only a small portion of the immense total. We should not be surprised if the secret of this flow of treasure in one direction was found altogether in the methods taken for its preservation in that distracted country, by burying it in the ground.

The Son of an Illinois Ex-Governor.

A correspondent writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Palmyra, Mo., under date of February 5, relates the following brief history of the son of an Illinois Ex-Governor, now in prison at Palmyra, under sentence of death for bridge burning, marauding, &c.:

On leaving the prison a few days ago in the company of Rev. R. N. Wood, pastor of the Baptist church, he asked me if I observed a young man in his shirt sleeves, bold and reckless in his appearance? The man by his *sang froid* manners and hardened appearance had attracted my observation, said Mr. Wood: "That man is the son of an ex-Governor of Illinois. Six years ago when I was President of Shurtliff College, he was expelled for drunkenness, idleness, and the corrupt influence he exerted over his fellow students. He afterwards became a lawyer, but being bankrupt in character and fortune, he entered the rebel service, and as captain of bushwhackers he became the terror of honest and loyal people. The captain in the seclusion of his prison life, with the impending doom awaiting him ever before his eyes, is a much wiser man and we hope a better man than he was marauding over northern Missouri.

Proposed Iowa Congressional Districts.

Iowa is to have five Congressmen under the new apportionment, and the present Legislature will make the districts. It is said the committee upon that subject have agreed to the following arrangement:—

First District—counties of Lee, DesMoines, Henry, Van Buren, Jefferson, Washington, Davis and Louisa. Total 138,031.

Second District—Counties of Scott, Linn, Clinton, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, Jones and Cedar, Mitchell, Howard and Grundy. Total 141,996.

Third District—Counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Winneshiek, Alamakee, Fayette, Delaware, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Bremer, Chickasaw, Floyd, Butler, Mitchell, Howard and Grundy. Total 141,996.

Fourth District—Counties of Marion, Mahaska, Wapello, Keokuk, Appanoose, Jasper, Monroe, Benton, Iowa, Wayne, Marshall, Lucas, Poweshiek, and Tama. Total 135,549.

Fifth District—This district comprises the balance of the State—fifty-six counties, containing in the aggregate a population of about 125,000 people.

☞ The Topeka (Kansas) *Record* says there are about a dozen gentlemen in that State who have a longing eye on Lane's seat in the Senate. Among them are Fred. P. Stanton, Judge Ewing, Col. Holliday, and Messrs. Winchell, Davis, McBratney, and Lawrence. But perhaps Lane will hold on to his seat.

☞ The mutinous companies of the 4th Missouri infantry, (late 3d reserve corps,) who were sent to Cairo to work on the fortifications, have repented and been forgiven by Gen. Halleck. It was not so much their fault as it was the fault of those who incited the mutiny, and Gen. Halleck will probably punish the guilty instigators.

Commission Merchants

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY
N. K. FAIRBANK, No. 8 Board of Trade Buildings, on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Highwines,
For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York.
The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped ...
Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862. fe7-h799-6m

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION
MERCHANT, and dealer in
FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
No. 80 State street. P. O. Box 2[illegible]. N. B.—I have several acres of Mr. W. Leon's Albany Seedling Strawberries, and will sell plants at the usual rates, and in any quantity.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216½ South Water Street.
ja20-h530-ly

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
54 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6131.
☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.
de19'61-ly

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17'61-ly
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 6287.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., Yelverton Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe19'60-ly

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
220 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 2687.
Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.
WM. B. HIBBARD. [de13-h807-3m] JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water St., Chicago.
B. F. CULVER. [ja14-h614] C. H. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
mh27'58

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW.
[au26-g447-6m]

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de3'61-ly] E. O. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.
se14-h376m

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.
ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g797-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 1518.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. [au25'61-ly] JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au16-g691-ly

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 120 South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au15-g436-ly] E. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 152 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no30-g428

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-ly

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fa1'60-ly

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh2-g427-ly

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAM'L A. FORD. [au17'60-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. [ap29-ly] M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,
No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy10'61-ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. [jal'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have
opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap15'61-ly
M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 226, 236 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELEY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.
mh31'60-ly

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
(NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6-4771-ly

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 127 South Water-st., Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
Merchandise, Grain, Produce, Buildings, Household Furniture,
AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
Capital and Surplus........................$1,500,000.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
Of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital and Surplus........................$[illegible]
CITIZENS, of New York.
Capital and Surplus........................$[illegible]
UNITY, of London.
Capital and Surplus........................$[illegible]
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
Of NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus........................$1,[illegible]
Office 150 South Water Street.
[ja14-h[illegible]-ly]

Insurance.

INSURANCE ROOMS OF
B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 2, Board of Trade Building,
CHICAGO.
B. W. PHILLIPS. A. H. WARD. A. R. KEITH.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Continental Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,
On the First Day of January, 1862,
Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Capital Stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	571,518.26
Assets	$1,071,517.26
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Bank stock	[illegible]
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Loans on Call	114,[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Due for Interest and Rent	[illegible]
Due for Premiums	6,351.87
	$1,071,518.26
Total Liabilities	19,491.23

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, February 3d, 1862.

Whereas, The Continental Insurance Company, located at New York city, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL} In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this third day of February, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

B. W. PHILLIPS & Co.,
Agents for Chicago and vicinity.
Office No. 2, Board of Trade Building, Water street.
fe10-h806-1m

STATEMENT
Of the condition of the
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.
On the 1st day of Jan'y, 1862,

Made to the Auditor of Illinois pursuant to the Statutes of the State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amended January 22, 1857.

NAME AND LOCATION:
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, - - - - $1,500,000.
AND IS PAID UP.

ASSETS:

	Par Val.	Mark't Val.
Real Estate unincumbered		$80,485 29
Cash on hand and in Bank		158,739 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		152,667 01
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000 00
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	48,000	48,00 000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	63,000	63,000 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest	50,000	50,000 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest	54,000	55,447 20
United States Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	125,000	112,500 00
United States stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	166,050 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	7,200 00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	4,100 00
New York State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	31,000	22,995 00
Missouri State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	26,000	10,400 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	67,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	20,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per ct., semi-annual interest	76,000	41,800 00
300 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	30,000	63,000 00
250 shares Conn. River Railroad Company Stock	25,000	19,500 00
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556 00
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
36 shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,800 00
200 shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	18,400 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	9,200 00
200 shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Missouri	20,000	15,000 00
100 shares Merchant's Bank Stock, St. Louis	10,000	7,500 00
200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	15,000 00
400 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Penn.	20,000	20,000 00
140 shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,000 00
100 shares Bank of Hartford Company, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	4,500 00
100 shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,000 00
20 shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,600 00
308 shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	15,400	15,400 00
400 shares Farmers and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	44,8.0 00
500 shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	65,000 00
100 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	8,800 00
300 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	28,500 00
250 shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,000 00
150 shares Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750
400 shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	22,000 00
200 shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000 00
800 shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
800 shares Butchers' and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	21,000 00
100 shares City Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,500 00
100 shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
100 shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	6,500 00
800 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,600 00
100 shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000 00
100 shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
1,200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
200 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	35,200 00
820 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	32,800 00
400 shares Manhattan Co. Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
300 shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	21,000 00
100 shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
200 shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	20,000	26,400 00
200 shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
400 shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	14,000 00
400 shares People's Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,500 00
300 shares Phenix Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000 00
200 shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	17,600 00
400 shares Union Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,400 00
150 shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250 00
100 shares United States Trust Co. Stock, New York City	10,000	11,500 00
		$2,158,140 42

LIABILITIES:

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors	Nothing.
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	$873 97
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting proof	$164,681 46

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.
The greatest amount insured in any one risk is Twenty Thousand Dollars.
The greatest amount insured in any one city, town village or block, varies.
The charter is on file with the Auditor.
HARTFORD, January 1st, 1862.
L. J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss.
Hartford, January 1st, 1862.
Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, for said State and County, L. J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing Statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.
Then follows the Auditors Certificate of Authority:
Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, January 20th, 1862.

Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL} In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
a25-h359-1m] Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC GAITERS,
FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,
Superior to Leather or Linen.
HAVELOCK CAP COVERS,
Rubber Coats and Leggins,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
PACKING, HOSE, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,
[illegible] 115 Randolph street.

Business Cards.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
No. 2 CLARK STREET,
Devote their undivided attention to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS against the Government.
SOL. M. WILLSON. [se13-h261-ly] J. W. MERRIAM.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY,
for the MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.
BATES & CLARKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE CORNER OF THIRD AND OLIVE STS., ST LOUIS, MO.
Prompt attention given to the procuring of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounties, and the Collection and Prosecution of Claims arising out of the War. Refer to the Hon. EDWARD BATES, Att'ny Gen'l, Washington, D. C.
EDWARD B. BATES. [fe11-h368-3m] ENOS CLARKE.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE—Prompt
attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all claims against the United States. $100 00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address HENRY LEAVITT, Att'y at Law.
Office No. 63 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3915, Chicago, Ill. ja4 h177-3m

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 3 Walker's Building, entrance 55½ Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
ja16-h390-1m

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK.
Tallow Chandlers and Melters. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.
Office 7 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport. no19

TO INVENTORS.—
COBURN & MARRS,
Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4[illegible]. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and Circulars sent gratis. ja15-h364-1m

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of
STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.
Office and Foundry, 156 and 158 South Canal street.
[ja15-h[illegible]-3m]

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g[illegible]-ly

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle
street, between Lake and Water sts. Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM GILBERT
will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de1-h676-3m

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $60.
Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent, Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise.
We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month.
A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing.
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.
[se8'61-ly]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30
SEWING MACHINE,
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undoubtedly the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,
105 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2[illegible].
de17-h740-2m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED
"PEARL"
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.
The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL, as originally made.
We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.
Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.
☞ On receipt of $30 we will send a machine by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address
GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,
OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.
[de11-h738-ly]

Storage.

STORAGE.
FACILITIES FOR STORING
Ten Thousand Barrels Flour and Provisions,
AT WAREHOUSE
Near the Cor. of Clark and Twelfth Sts.
fe5-h731-2w H. M. DUPEE.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE.
Storage facilities for all kinds of
Produce and Merchandise, in
BRICK FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE
On South Clark St., near Twelfth St.
Accessible for delivery or receipt from the adjoining tracks of the
Michigan Southern and Chicago & Rock Island Railroads,
And otherwise centrally located for general business.
CAPACITY OF HOUSE, 10,000 BBLS.
Apply at 167 South Water street, or at the Warehouse. Refers to R. M. & O. S. HOUGH, Chicago, Ill.
fe5-h730-1m H. M. DUPEE.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-a80-ly]

French Polish.

HOLT'S
FRENCH POLISH,
For giving instantaneously a brilliant and beautiful polish to SILVER, PLATED-WARE, BRITANNIA, COPPER, BRASS, STEEL, and all kinds of finished metals.
Manufactured and put up by J. HOLT, New York.
FOX & SALISBURY,
General Western Wholesale Agents,
fe6-h766-1w 204 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. 173 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW ORANGES AND
LEMONS.—Just received by Express from New York, the first of the season. Also, New Figs, Raisins, Dates, Nuts, Prunes, New Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
By VAN FLEET & CO., 132 Dearborn street.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ja13-h321-1m

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 4:45 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 7:30 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 9:30 A. M., (Saturdays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.
5:45 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.
Trains arrive at 1:15 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc5-ly

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY Dec. 24, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 11:35 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. ly1

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK
COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills vs. Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and against the estate of the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, for the sum of one hundred forty-nine and 46-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Stephenson County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plt'ff's Att'ys. fe6-h755-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas,
Stephen Derr and Horatio G. Lumbard have made default in the payment of their Promissory Note, dated April 6th, A. D. 1858, payable to Timothy Kirk or order ten months from the date thereof, being for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty-five dollars, and drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent, there being now due upon said note about the sum of twelve hundred dollars; the payment of said Note secured by Deed of Trust executed by said Derr and Lumbard, conveying to the undersigned Lot eleven [11], in Block twenty [20], in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, which Deed was recorded in the Office of the Recorder of said Cook County April 6th, 1858, in Book 49 of Deeds, Page 611.

Now, therefore, in pursuance with the powers in said Deed, and upon the application of the legal owner of said Note, I, Thomas Freeman, the Trustee and Grantee in said Deed, will, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the above described lot of land and appurtenances, and all right and equity of redemption therein of said Derr and Lumbard to make the balance of money due on said Note, with the costs and expenses of said sale.
THOMAS FREEMAN, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, February 4th, 1862. fe5-h729-td

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS
SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
One of the best Business Lots on Clark Street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, In Chancery.
Florence Mahony vs. Rebecca A. Mahony, et. al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Special Commissioner appointed in the above entitled cause, will on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, payable in equal instalments, one and two years from the date of said sale respectively, with interest at ten per cent, payable annually, all of the following parcel of land:—Part of Lot five (5), in Block thirty eight (38), in the Original Town of Chicago, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on Clark street at a point in the west line of said lot twenty (20) feet from the northwest corner thereof, thence south on Clark street twenty (20) feet, thence east on a line parallel with the north line of said lot [illegible] feet, thence north ... [illegible] thence west on a line parallel with the north line of said lot eighty (80) feet, to the place of beginning. Upon the confirmation of the sale, so as aforesaid to be made of said premises, a Deed will be executed by the undersigned to the purchaser, who will be required to execute notes for the deferred payments, with a Deed of Trust, to be executed by the purchaser, on said land, to secure the same. For information as to the title to and condition of the property, reference is made to Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, Solicitors of Complainant in above entitled cause.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County,
And Special Commissioner.
Chicago, January 28th, 1862. ja29-h351-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY
OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Jonathan H. Lyman vs. John Adrianes, impleaded with Jonathan A. Kennicott.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of John Adriance, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said John Adriance that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 23d day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said John Adriance, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
THOMAS B CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't Sol'rs. ja24-h337-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas,
by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty seven (37), of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three (433); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of said instalment of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-h297-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas
by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-[illegible]; Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars [$16000], payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received, and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars [$800] each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May, from the first day of November 1858 to the first day of May 1863. And whereas it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty [30] feet east and adjoining the west thirty [30] feet of Lot number seven [7], in Block thirty-seven [37] of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one [1] to thirty-four [34] inclusive, of Block twenty [20] of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and ten [10], of Block twelve [12], of South Branch Addition. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and eighteen [18], of Block thirteen [13], of said South Branch Addition. Lots three [3], eleven [11] and twelve [12] of Block twenty-seven [27], of said South Branch Addition.
FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-h297-td

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON,
NOTICE.—Payment of all monies now due the estate of the late Hon. W. T. Barron, must be made without delay to me at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago.
ja18-h325-4w WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

Maps.

A VALUABLE MAP OF
KENTUCKY,
Equal to Lloyd's Great Map of Virginia,
From actual Surveys just before the War commenced.
☞ There has never been a Map of Kentucky issued before of any account.
LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Price 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely in Counties. Published by order of the Executive from actual surveys made of each County. This Map is the size of Lloyd's Southern States Map and Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, 4 feet square. On this Map of Kentucky is shown every Mountain, every Valley, every Wagon Road, Stage Road, every Canal, every Natural Curiosity, every Creek and River, and the names of them, every County Seat, every Town, every Village and every Post Town, every Mountain Pass and every Ford. Every Railroad and every Station on the Railroads, and the distances from Station to Station, are laid down from official authority. ☞ This Map is engraved on steel, and shows Tennessee as far south as Nashville.
Any one ordering this Map and not satisfied with it can have their money refunded.
Price per copy 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely, or 4 copies for $1.
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HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street,
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,
Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for
MEN'S WEAR.
They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
[fe1-h[illegible]-ly]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE
AND
Harness Materials,
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER,
SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.
Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the North west.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. fe6-h758-3m

NEW YORK.
81 AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET,
West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.

WICKS, SMITH & CO.
☞ Are now ready to offer to the Trade their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing
3,000 Pckgs.
At Less than Market Rates.
1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES.
1,200 Pckgs. Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics, UNDER 11¼ CENTS.
5,000 Pieces under 16 Cents.
FLANNELS,
WHITE GOODS,
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SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.
Invite the n of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
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VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
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IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
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AGENTS FOR
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COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
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METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
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As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

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PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
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HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
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We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

4,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
1,400 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
300 "	RUSSIA IRON,
100 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
85 casks	SHEET ZINC,
12 tons	PIG TIN,
14,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
20 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

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oc19-g713-ly Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 29 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Thin Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES
cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASON, 91 North Clark street, and 33 and 35 [illegible].

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862

THE CITY.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—By mistake our entire file of DAILY and WEEKLY TRIBUNES (six copies of each) from Sept. 15 to 30, 1861, were sold to some storekeeper for wrapping paper on Wednesday last. Each day's issue was tied together by twine, and the entire bundle secured by strong cord. We will be deeply obliged to the person who purchased them, if he will return them to this office, as their loss will render our files for the past year valueless.

THE LECTURE "RAMPAGE."—Col. Mulligan is announced to lecture in Peoria on Saturday evening next.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.—The usual rhetorical exercises at the High School will take place this afternoon, continuing from two till half past three o'clock.

CALLED.—We understand that the Edwards Presbyterian Church have extended a unanimous call to Rev. A. L. Brooks, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city.

CORRECTION.—The statement in our issue of yesterday, that L. P. Bradley, Esq., Lieut. Colonel of the Fifty-first regiment, was a partner in the firm of Munson & Bradley, was erroneous. He was a book keeper in the employ of that firm.

ST. VALENTINE'S.—To-day is St. Valentine's day; the anniversary of the silliest saint that ever disgraced a calendar. The romance of St. Valentine has degenerated to a hackneyed and vulgar story which we are glad to know is nearly "played out."

THE FIRE ON LASALLE STREET.—The entire loss by the fire on Lasalle street yesterday morning was $3,800, divided as follows: H. Wiggers, picture frame manufacturer, $2,000; Church & Goodman, publishers of the *Christian Times*, $1,000; loss upon the building, $800.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN.—The North Side Police Station was invaded by some dexterous thief a few nights ago, who stole a policeman's overcoat, his star and silver tobacco box. The ambidextrous prestidigitating coat stealer who could perform such a feat as this would look a brass kettle out of countenance.

BENEFIT OF PROF. ANDERSON.—Prof. Anderson, who has furnished during the past three weeks, abundant cause of delight and wonder to the amusement-going public, is announced for a benefit this evening at Bryan Hall. We trust the Professor's benefit will be as substantial as his feats are wonderful, and may result in an overflowing of his prestidigitating purse.

DEPARTURE OF BRACKETT'S CAVALRY.—The 9th Illinois Cavalry regiment, Col. Brackett, have received marching orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to report themselves to Gen. Hunter *immediately*. The regiment has commenced the work of packing up preparatory to leaving Camp Douglas on Sunday evening or during Monday, and will take a special train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The officers, men, horses and baggage of this regiment will fill one hundred cars.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR SAM. B. RAYMOND.—After the parading of the 51st regiment yesterday, prior to their departure for Cairo, the Major of the regiment, "Sam" Raymond, was presented with a splendid black horse, by Rev. Dr. Colver, in behalf of the Major's friends, for his use in the service of his country. Dr. Colver made a brief and well-timed speech, to which the Major replied with a full heart of thanks. Hosts of friends will join us in wishing "Sam," God speed and a glorious future.

CONCERT AND SUPPER.—On next Tuesday evening a grand concert and supper are to be given at Bryan Hall, in aid of the Church of the Ascension. Among the artists who have volunteered for the occasion are Mrs. Bostwick, Miss Garthe, Miss Tillinghast, Messrs. De Passio, Payne, Crosby, Tillinghast, and other ladies and gentlemen from the choirs of St. James', St. Mary's, St. Paul's, the Holy Name, and other churches, assisted by an orchestra of the Great Union Band.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.—The rumor was prevalent upon the streets yesterday that orders had been received to put Camp Douglas in readiness for the accommodation of five thousand rebel prisoners. This is decidedly *the* joke of the season. The idea of keeping five thousand prisoners in a camp, where the strongest guard couldn't keep in a drunken corporal, is rich. The whole population would have to mount guard and Chicago would find herself in possession of an elephant of the largest description. If the authorities will give Chicago permission to hang the whole batch as soon as they arrive, let them come.

FOR THE MORTAR FLEET.—Five new mortars, destined for the Cairo mortar fleet, arrived at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad depot yesterday, en route for Cairo. The weight of these huge war machines was respectively, as follows: 17,184 lbs, 17,188 lbs, 17,179 lbs, and two that weighed 17,198 lbs each. They were addressed, "To the Commanding General at Cairo, Illinois." Upon each mortar bed appeared the following significant notice: "This mortar bed is not to be stopped by the way, under any pretence whatever." This lot makes twenty-eight which have passed through this city for Cairo.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST.—Owing to the fact that some of the cars intended to convey the Fifty-first regiment last evening to Cairo were thrown off the track at Calumet yesterday morning, it was impossible to obtain transportation, and the time of departure was postponed until this morning. The regiment paraded, however, through the principal streets of the city, escorted by the Irish Brigade and the cavalry regiments of Colonels Brackett, Voss and Bell. The Fifty-first was everywhere greeted with applause, and their march was a complete ovation.

COOK COUNTY TOBACCO!—A German farmer living in the vicinity of Chicago, brought in and sold in this market yesterday, nearly a ton of tobacco in the leaf, raised upon his farm. The tobacco was represented to be of most excellent quality and equal to the best Southern article. This, we believe, is the first invoice of Cook county tobacco which has ever reached this market. When Illinois perfects her arrangements for the cultivation of sorghum, flax, cotton and tobacco, which must eventuate at no future day, she can agriculturally free herself from dependence on Secessia, sweeten her whole population, hang all traitors, supply all her women, and gratify all her smokers.

HAIR-PULLING EXTRAORDINARY.—A woman by the name of Jackson appeared at the Police Court yesterday morning with a package enveloped in a large bandana handkerchief. She untied the outer covering and exhibited a bundle of hair sufficient in quantity and quality for the manufacture of a full bottomed sofa. She then proceeded to uncover her head. A significant gesture called the attention of the officers of the court to a bare place on her head. The second gesture was equally significant. She pointed to the capillary substance lying on the Magistrates table, then to her bald and uncovered head, and then to one Thomas Jackson, who occupied the prisoners' dock. Jackson acknowledged that he had torn the hair all off his wife's head, but plead in extenuation that he was very badly intoxicated. Justice Akin fined the fellow five dollars and sent him to Bridewell ten days.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SOIREE.—The Tea Party at the Scotch church, Wednesday night, was a decided success. The attendance was large, the addresses by Messrs. Farwell, Professors Fiske and Read, and Mr. Caldwell, were brief, appropriate and telling, and the meeting sociable and lively. The Psalms of the old Covenanters and some patriotic songs, were effectively sung, and the meeting generally had an air of fatherland and Auld Lang Syne, which must have been refreshing to our Scotch brethren. The opportunity for chat and gossip was duly improved. We learn from the Pastor that this opportunity for mutual acquaintance was the principal inducement for the meeting; the so called church sociable becomes formal, and is attended merely by a small part of the congregation. If Christianity is to embrace the masses, it must divest itself of much of its formality and return to the spirit of its founder, whose first miracle was performed to enliven the social circle around a festive board.

From the Annual Report of the Congregation, we learn that they have expended during the year as current expenses, $1,767,35; balance of building expenses, $308,00; missions and charities, $612,44; and have trebled their members in four years, numbering now 230 communicants, and 230 Sabbath School scholars.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN REFUGEES.

Union Farmers Driven Out of Missouri.

Another instance of the cruelties and atrocities to which the Union-loving farmers of Central Missouri have been subjected at the hands of secessionists, manifested itself yesterday in the arrival in this city of four German families, as follows: Martin Kuhn and children; Jacob Kuhn, wife and four children; Rudolph Pfister, wife and four children; John Kuhn, wife and four children; Gottfried Dietrich, wife and three children—in all, twenty-five persons. These families lived in Chariton county, Missouri, about eighteen miles south of the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. They were thrifty, industrious farmers, cultivating collectively some five hundred acres of ground, and had brought their farms to a degree of perfection which rendered them objects of envy to their lazy, slave-driving neighbors. The fact that they were the only Unionists in that vicinity still more signally rendered them objects of hatred, and they were soon marked by the secessionists and warned to leave. Unwilling to leave their homes and their farms which they had cultivated so long, they paid little attention to the warnings and threats of the secessionists. Nightly forays were made upon their farms and objects of value were carried off. Their stock of provisions, farming utensils, cattle and horses also disappeared. Not content with these robberies, the marauding bandits fired their barns, but still the Union men remained.

On Wednesday night, of last week, a large gang of the villains, headed by one John Walker, a notorious secessionist, came to the house of Martin Kuhn at a late hour and knocked at the door. Kuhn arose and demanded to know who was there. The gang replied that they were friends and good Union men. Deceived by their representations, Kuhn opened the door, when he was roughly seized and a revolver was levelled at him by Walker. He was then told that any resistance would be the signal for his instant death. After ransacking his house, stealing whatever was valuable, and offering brutal indignities to his wife, they placed a halter around Kuhn's neck, and, without allowing him to dress himself, led him out to his pasture and obliged him to catch his own horses for them, which having been accomplished, he was led some distance off into the woods and threats were made of hanging him. They however did not fulfil their threats, but leaving the farmer there, returned to the locality and enacted the same same scenes upon the premises of the other farmers mentioned above. At a late hour in the morning they left, and Kuhn returned to his house and agonized wife. A single chest of bed clothing was taken, and leaving everything behind them, the refugees took up their sorrowful march for the nearest railroad station, where they were furnished free passage Quincy, and thence to this city, arriving here yesterday without a penny, and leaving behind them all their worldly possessions.

It is a singular coincidence that all these families were engaged in the German revolution of '49, lost all their possessions and fled as refugees to this country. Here by honest labor and exemplary industry and economy they had acquired little fortunes, which in a moment are swept from them, and once more homeless and penniless, they are refugees, for their love of liberty. Their sufferings and present condition appeal strongly to the patriotism and charity of our citizens.

Sudden Deaths.

The coroner held an inquest, on Wednesday afternoon, upon the body of a woman named Julia Pulkner, who died suddenly at her late residence, No. 291 Fulton street, while engaged in house work. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

—Yesterday, the coroner held another inquest upon the body of one Margaret Conley, at No. 286 Fourth avenue. She was found dead in her bed on that morning. It appears that the deceased had been very intemperate for many years, and retired in a state of intoxication on Wednesday night, fell asleep, and during the night rolled over, got her face buried in the bedclothes and died from suffocation, being unable to recover a breathing position. Her husband, who was lying upon the same bed, knew nothing of her retiring or of what subsequently occurred. A verdict of "death from suffocation" was found by the coroner's jury. The deceased was thirty-four years of age, and leaves four children, one quite young.

—A woman by the name of Eliza Steadham died very suddenly on Thursday afternoon, at her house on Cottage Grove avenue, corner of Buena Vista street, soon after returning from the yard, where she had been hanging clothes. She was holding her infant in her arms when death overtook her. Coroner James held an informal examination into the case, and found that death had resulted from apoplexy. The deceased was forty years of age and had two children.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The jury, in the case John and Charles McCambry who were indicted for the larceny of silks, &c., returned a verdict yesterday, finding the former guilty and fixing his term of imprisonment at eighteen months. In the case of Charles, they also returned a verdict of guilty and under eighteen years of age.

The trial of John F. Kuhn, for an assault upon Officer Green, occupied the greater part of the day, the case having been continued from Wednesday. The jury retired at five o'clock, and in a few moments came in with a verdict of guilty.

The initiatory proceedings were taken in the case of Madame Beaufort, J. F. Huntoon and James H. Harper, indicted for manslaughter in having caused the death of Abigal Doane, the victim of the late State street tragedy. A motion was made by the counsel of defendants for a separate trial in each case, and the Court proceeded to empanel the jury in that of Jane O'Neil *alias* Beaufort, the panel being concluded at six o'clock, when an adjournment was had until nine o'clock this morning. The following gentlemen constitute the jury: Geo. Oertel, F. Stolze, Henry Chapman, John Savage, Geo. P. Lyons, W. T. Sheppard, Wilbur Robinson, W. K. Manning, W. H. Wiswall, Charles Fisher, E. B. Jordan and C. A. Burns. The defense will be conducted by Messrs. E. G. Asay and H. P. Hurd, and the prosecution by Carlos Haven, Esq. As much new testimony is expected to be introduced, and as the affair has become a matter of considerable public interest, we shall give a general summary of the case from day to day until its conclusion.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—No. 990—The Bank of New York vs. P. B. Roberts. Demurrer to all the counts of amended narrative except 3d and 4th; overruled and rule to plead by Monday, 17th. Defendant's motion for judgment on set-off overruled, and exceptions by defendant. No. 818—Wm. A. Colt vs. Hugh Maher. Demurrer to 6th plea confessed; demurrer to 7th plea overruled; demurrer to 11th sustained; leave to defendant to amend, and to plaintiff to reply by the 17th. No. 1,198—P. M. Fenner et al vs. John Parker; rule on defendant to plead instanter; default and judgment $107,44. No. 670—Peter Schulter vs A. Botsford; rule for defendant to plead by the 17th. No. 975—C. H Fargo et al vs. A. Taylor et al; judgment against both; damages assessed $575. No. 771—Samuel C. Davis vs. S. B. Dodson et al; defense to plead by the 17th. No. 871—F. Jaeger et al vs. Geo. L. Schnitze; dismissed at defendant's costs as per stipulation.

In Chancery, before Judge John. M. Wilson.—No 895. Dalton vs. Dalton et al. Continued. No. 484. Anderson vs. Stone. Exceptions to answer withdrawn and rule upon complainant to file application by Monday morning next. No. 587. Maclay vs. Padelford. On trial. No 689. Mahue vs. Chapin. Continued. No. 18. Edwards vs. Mitchell et al. Cause referred to Scott, master, to take proofs. The same to be closed by ten days by stipulations filed.

Before Judge Van H. Higgins.—No. 34—F. Faucett et al vs. William Osborn et al; motion to strike pleas from file. No. 812—W. B. Ogden et al use Townsend & Darlington vs Marine Bank Chicago; on trial as yesterday. No. 4—H. C. Bowen et al vs. D. Valentine, use B. C. Anderson. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 5, same vs. B. C. Anderson et al. same order. No. 7. W. Fox vs. H. Fuller, garnishee of Kitton. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 18. W. Rosenfield et al. vs. W. Carson; same order. No. 19. S. D. May vs John Norris; same order. No, 26. J. Osterhire vs. Ill. & Miss. Telegraph Co.; same order. No. 961. W. C. Park et al vs. N. Rising; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $73. No. —. E. E. Tomer vs. G. F. Moore; leave to withdraw note. No. 16. R. L. Fabian vs. L. D. Seymour et al; case continued; Wait and Towne withdraw appearance. No. 22. H. L. Rucker et al vs. F. F. Hurlburt; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 983. E. A. Hannon et al vs. W. B. Edson et al; jury trial; leave to amend narrative.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Thomas Drummond.* No. 560—Chancery—T. Sales vs. C. & N. W. R. R Co.; time to answer extended to first Monday in March. No. 496—Chancery—W. P. Wheeler vs. E. C. Needham et. al.; Master's report filed, sustaining the exception of complainant to defendant's answer. Ordered, on motion, that the report be confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary by Saturday morning next. No. 410—E. J. Stephens vs. E. M. Genke; motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment on finding. No. 538—Same vs. Elisha John; same order as above. No. 246—H. G. Vogel vs. J. R. Snyder; same order. No. 209—H. Rathburn, use of McCabe, vs. Tilden, et. al.; same order. No. 349—J. C. Wheeler vs. Hiram Ward; same order. No. 350—Same vs. James Meredith; same order.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred in the vicinity of the Northwestern Railway depot on Wednesday afternoon by which a worthy young man named Charles Richardson received a terribly painful if not fatal wound. He was engaged in running a switch engine on the Northwestern Road, and while standing upon the platform of the locomotive attending to his duties, received a sudden shock which threw him off. His body came in contact with the flag staff which penetrated and laid open his bowels, fairly impaling him. His injuries, it is feared, may prove fatal.

The First Golden Wedding in Chicago.

A startling caption, but nevertheless a true one! Last evening was celebrated the first Golden Wedding which has ever glistened in Chicago. The bridegroom, a hale, hearty, sprightly, happy veteran of seventy-five; the bride, a good, comely, motherly woman of the glorious old-fashioned style, renewing her youth, like the eagle, at seventy-three. Who the bride and bridegroom are, the following explains:

MR. AND MRS. D. B. HEARTT.
At Home
Thursday Evening, Feb. 13th, at 8 o'clock.
GOLDEN WEDDING.

The wedding, in pursuance of the above invitation, was celebrated at the residence of D. B. Heartt, Esq., No. 122 Buffalo street. A large company selected from the old settlers was in attendance. Among them we noticed Mayor Rumsey, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., ex-Sheriff John Gray, ex-Mayor Charles M. Gray, Capt. Geo. M. Gray, Thos. Church, Esq., John L. Wilson, Esq., William Jones, Esq., who came here in 1832; M. D. Ogden, Esq., Geo. Rumsey, Esq., Jerome Beecher, Esq., S. B. Cobb, Esq., and others, accompanied by their ladies. Our space forbids us to detail at length the old times that were recalled; the old stories that were told; the old friends who have gone on before and were remembered; the old dances at Miller's *log tavern*; the old chats at John Beaubien's log house; the old disputes with the troublesome Indians in their log cabins; the capital supper that was spread upon the thrifty housewife's board; and the *gay old* mirth and jollity that prevailed until a late hour. We leave these to the imaginations of our readers, and present a few data of the hero and heroine of the Golden Wedding.

Mr. Heartt was born at West Troy, N. Y., September 29th, 1787; Mrs. Heartt *nee* Jane Callender, was born at Sheffield, Mass., Nov. 15th, 1788. They were married at Poultney, Vt., on the 6th of February, 1812, (the golden wedding having been postponed a week,) and have resided in this city since 1836. Six children—all now living—have blessed their household. They are William, aged forty-nine; Robert, aged forty-five; Abraham, aged forty-three (and now Sergeant of gun No. 1, in Taylor's Battery, which gun he served with daring bravery in the Belmont fight;) Emma, whose age it would be impolite to mention; Chauncey, aged thirty-nine; and George, aged thirty-seven—making an average of forty-two years. Thirty-three grandchildren, twenty-three of whom cluster around their knees, make their old age beautiful with past memories and present joys. Surely it were hard to find a genealogical tree more majestic in its outspreadings, more thrifty in its growth and beautiful in its fruition.

The year in which this aged couple were married calls up recollections of Chicago as it then was. It was the year of The Massacre, when twenty-six men, ten women, and twelve children of tender years, fell victims to the tomahawks of the treacherous Indians. Then John Miller's log tavern at the forks of the river, the houses of John Kinzie and Dr. Wolcott, Fort Dearborn, the log cabins of three or four Indian traders, and the rude wigwams of roving Indians constituted Chicago. The old couple have lived to see a magical change; a great city holding the keys of the trade and commerce of the West; the dispenser of the rich products of the Mississippi Valley; well grounded in all the elements of success, and with a future as brilliant as the past has been wonderful. We trust that many years of happiness still await the old couple; that their faculties may long remain unimpaired, and that as their twilight fades into evening, and night darkens upon them, it shall be the close of a life as perfect and rounded as a star.

Volunteers for Commodore Foote's Squadron.

The Recruiting officer of Commodore Foote, at No. 3 South Clark street, informs us that he had received *thirteen letters yesterday*, in response to the call for men for the Mississippi flotilla, advertised in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, containing offers of one hundred and fifty able-bodied men, who "want to fight for the old flag, and are not afraid to die for their country," as some of the writers express it. This is exclusive of those who are enlisting in this city. The letters are coming in to the recruiting officer, from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana—in short, wherever the TRIBUNE circulates among the people. This shows what paper the people read and heed, and what class of men are rallying to man the fleet that will plow its way to New Orleans; they are the big-hearted, bold-spirited TRIBUNE stripe of men, who are for the Union without conditions or qualifications, and intent on putting down traitors without compromise or concession.

Come along, boys. The gallant Commodore wants a few hundred more "hard-fisted farmers" and "greasy mechanics," and bold tarpaulions. All healthy, able-bodied men will be received. They are wanted to help work the conquering gun boats and the big, volcanic mortar boats. The Commodore gives good treatment, good fare, good pay, and only asks every man to do his duty to his country in this day of National peril.

P. S.—Transportation furnished to squads from their homes to Chicago, and thence to Cairo. Address "Recruiting Officer of Gunboats, Chicago."

What a Subscriber Says.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 11th, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

With this, find seven dollars for our subscription to the DAILY TRIBUNE for one year. We had been subscribers for several years, and were its admirers, politically and otherwise; but when you "pitched into" Fremont's military management in Missouri, we felt constrained to discontinue it. Your course towards the "Pathfinder" we disapproved of; but after having punished ourselves *sufficiently* in trying to make some other Chicago paper *do*, we are forced to renew our subscription to the TRIBUNE—our indignation having been mollified by the reflection that a paper so nearly *always* right, has a *right* to be wrong *once*.

Very truly yours,

* * & Co.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—The Home for aged and indigent females, at No. 157 4th Avenue, is to be dedicated this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Pratt, President of the Institute, and several other clergymen, will deliver addresses upon the occasion. The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ Valentines at extraordinary low prices can be bought to-day at McNally & Co.'s No. 81 Dearborn street.

Christian Times.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you allow us to say through your paper, to subscribers of the *Christian Times*, that in consequence of the fire this morning, in the building where our office is located, we shall be compelled to postpone publication for one week. At the end of that time we expect to resume, with no other inconvenience to our friends than such as this delay may occasion.

Respectfully,

CHURCH & GOODMAN.

Chicago, Feb. 13, 1862.

Chicago Light Guards Attention!

Our muskets having been returned, there will be drill this (Friday) evening, at half past seven o'clock. Per order of the Captain,

E. H. BISHOP, Orderly Sergeant.

☞ For THROAT DISEASES and Coughs, use "*Brown's Troches*," which are sold by all Druggists.

☞ John J. Deehan, Cardwriter and Penman at Bryant & Stratton's College. Call, or address him with four stamps for samples of cards and penmanship. fe14-3t

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h221-ly

☞ A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 95 South Clark street, in basement. jan27-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

☞ Cook & McLean, 90 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday morning, the 13th instant, CHARLES D. SIDWAY, son of Leverett B. and Louisa Sidway, aged four years.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 15th inst., from their residence, No. 4 Hubbard Court. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Alton, Ill., papers please copy.

In this city, on Thursday, Feb. 13th, at the residence of his brother, William C. Hubbard, HENRY B. HUBBARD, of Boston, Mass., aged 29 years.

The remains were taken to Boston by last evening's train.

For the Army.

WANTED—A few able bodied men for Col. Mulligan's 23d Ill. Infantry, U. S. A. The Enlisted Men, uniforms furnished on joining, and quarters furnished at Camp Douglas. Time of Enlistment, three years. Pay from $13 to $22 per month. Apply to Lieut. JOHN GILMAN, Recruiting Officer, Kingsbury Block. fe7-k770-1w

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 19th Regular Infantry, U. S. A. Best of the uniform furnished on joining, also good board and lodging. Time of enlistment only three years. $100 and 160 acres of bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN THOMPSON, Commanding, No. 45 Clark street, under the Sherman House. ja3-k83-1m

SUTLERS GOODS AT WHOLESALE. New styles of Soldiers' Goods just received. No. 28 Randolph street, up stairs. P. O. Box 192. [fe12-k829-ly] R. R. LANDON, Agent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY, EVENING, Feb. 13, 1862.

Currency to-day is reported decidedly scarce. For weeks past it has been passing from the vaults of bankers, through the commission men, to the hands of the people, and the "out-go" has been far less than the "in-come," as is evidenced from the fact that the bankers now find themselves "short." For a time during the early part of the packing season, our bankers sent exchange to the Eastern banks and received their issues in return on terms satisfactory to both. Several of the sound Eastern banks are now declining any more such trades, as they can make no money by them. They can't sell the exchange and they don't care to trust the New York banks with too large a balance for a more transient circulation at the West. Treasury notes have been especially acceptable to the Western people, and it is believed most of them are wisely keeping their reserve funds in this kind of currency. Hence a real scarcity of currency is beginning to be felt. The only fear we have is that Eastern "wild cat" concerns—very different affairs from whom most, perhaps all of our bankers have for weeks past been receiving currency—will supply the wants of the West before the new issues of the Treasury can be prepared for circulation.

Business generally is quiet, though the ordinary demand for money is considerable. The pork season is drawing to a close; but the grain trade is improving to make up any deficiency.

The demand for New York Exchange is decidedly dull. Very large amounts were sold in round lots at par to-day by the banks. They still take it from customers at par, but most of them avoid it when ever they can. Nominal selling rate ¼ prem.

Gold is firm, and some parties sold small lots at 4¼, but the more usual selling rate was 4 per cent. premium. The buying price was 3½@3¾. The market here is governed almost entirely by Wall Street. The price is mainly speculative, as there does not seem to be any considerable demand here.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—

We have to note a continued scarcity of currency, and a very dull market for exchange. The banks would not pay above par yesterday, except to customers, and some of them refused to buy at par for want of currency. In consequence of the advance in gold at New York, the price raised 1 per cent here, but the demand for it was trifling. Our quotations exhibit these changes:

	Buying.	Selling.
Eastern Exchange..	par@ ⅛ prem.	⅛@ ¼ prem.
Specie,....	3 prem.	4 prem.
Eastern Currency...		½ prem.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says of business on Thursday:

In our money market there continues to be a full supply of currency, and good paper commands money readily at 10 per cent, Exchange ruled firm, but yesterday's extreme quotations were not sustained, the effort to advance prices to ⅜ prem having, owing to the upward turn in the value of Government securities at New York, proved a failure. Nearly all the houses drew to-day at ¼ prem, but they confined their sales chiefly to customers. With two or three dealers ⅜ was the rate. The buying figures were par and ⅛ prem. Gold was firm at 3½@4 prem, but there was not much demand for it.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says;—

In our money market there was nothing of importance done to.day, and the same routine of motions was made with small results. Exchange was a little scarce, but the rates remain the same—1 per cent premium buying and 1½ per cent selling. Currency is scarce, and the difference between Missouri money and Treasury notes is slightly diminishing. Treasury notes, however, are the favorite circulation, and most of our bankers are continuing to draw against them as exchange. Gold is not in demand, and the nominal rates buying and selling are 4@5 per cent premium for Missouri currency.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 13, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G&CURR	400	14250	1386	....	....	692
RIRR	838	10150	1750	....	350	800
IllCRR	706	8050	4900	....	....	700
CB&QRR	385	2367	639	....	358	507
N.W.R.R.	538	1652	....	....	....	....
Total	2857	36469	8675	....	708	2699

	LH'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G&CURR	540	415	252	870	....	1000
RIRR	52	495	84	5900	87879	....
IllCRR	250	574	150	5737	35715	6090
CB&QRR	1860	801	202	[illegible]	134813	[illegible]
NWRR	386	313	....	16502	....	9740
Total	3094	2598	688	30588	267487	24460

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day and the leading markets were buoyant and active. It was evident to all that the recent advance of our troops into the rebellious States had imparted greater confidence in values of all kinds—whether relating to breadstuffs or provisions. A rumor also that Fort Donelson had fallen tended to stimulate operators.

In Provisions there was not much activity, but greater firmness was observable. There was a better inquiry for Mess Pork, and we note an advance in prices of 12½c ℔ brl, with sales of 450 brls at $9.62½@9.75 for city packed, and $9.25 for inferior country. Round lots of standard brands were in demand at full prices; but holders were above the views of buyers. Bulk Meats are in particular request, and prices tend upwards. About 275,000 lbs were sold at 2¼c for city-cut Shoulders, loose; 4c for city-cut Sides, loose; and 3⅞c for country-cut Sides, Rib and Clear, loose. English Meats are in limited request, with sales of 200 boxes Short Boneless Middles at 5c, and 430 boxes Short Rib on p. t. The offerings of Lard are still heavy, and buyers have the advantage, but there is no material change in prices—the sales being light at 6½c for prime city kettle, 6¼c for prime city steam, 6⅛@6¼c for country kettle, and 5¾c for No. 1 Lard.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to-day to 5,692. The market for Live Hogs opened buoyant and prices ruled a shade higher, though the quotations show little or no alteration—closing quiet but firm, with only about 600 head left over. About 3,000 head changed hands, at a range of $2.20@2.60 gross for inferior to choice—the bulk of the transactions being at $2.30@2.50.

There was a very active inquiry for Dressed Hogs, and we note a further advance of fully 5c ℔ 100 lbs—with liberal sales at $2.65@3.00—the most of the sales being at $2.65@2.85—dividing on 200 lbs—closing at a shade higher figures.

There is a great scarcity of coarse Salt, and packers are somewhat embarrassed in consequence. Measures are being taken to bring foreign salt from the seaboard by railroads. Sales of coarse Syracuse have been made at $2.75; but the supply is by no means equal to the requirements of city and county packers.

The demand for Flour to-day was more active, and prices ruled a shade higher—with sales of about 3,800 brls at $4.25@4.85 for common to very choice White Winter Extras, and $3.55@3.95 for common to choice Spring Extras.

There was an active speculative demand for Wheat, and the market has again advanced ½c per bushel—with sales of about 6,000 bushels at 78@78½c for No. 1, Spring and 73@73½c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm.

There was a better demand for Corn and the market ruled ½c higher—with light sales at 21½c for Mixed in store. Oats were quiet and firm. Rye steady at 38c in store. Barley was in good demand and firm, with sales at 41@45c for fair to prime delivered. Highwines were steady at 17c—closing quiet. Timothy Seed were in fair request, with sales at $1.57½@1.70.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1862.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—There is a better inquiry to-day, and the market has advanced 12½c ℔ brl. Sales, 150 brls heavy city Mess at $9.75; 150 brls city Mess at 9.62½; 108 brls inferior country Mess at $9.25. ENGLISH MEATS—200 bxs. Short Boneless Middles at 5c; 430 bxs. Short Rib Middles on p. t. BULK MEATS—100,000 lbs Shoulders, city cured, at 2¼c loose; 80,000 lbs do (30 days in salt) at 2¼c loose; 15,000 lbs country Clear Sides and 450 pcs. country Rib Sides, rough, at 3⅞c loose; 75,000 lbs city-cured Sides at 4c loose. LARD—Steady and quiet. Sales, 100 brls kettle-rendered at 6½c; 200 trcs. city steam at 6¼c; 150 pkgs country kettle at 6⅛c; 106 trcs. Quincy kettle at 6⅛c; 100 trcs. No. 1 Lard at 5¾c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,857 brls. Market steady and firm. The sales were—100 brls very choice White Winter at $4.85; 100 brls "Farber's" do at $4.65; 50 brls "Ætna" do at $4.60; 150 brls good White Winter at $4.55; 300 brls medium Winter at $4.25; 150 brls choice Wisconsin r. h. Extra at $3.95; 200 brls good r. h. Extra at $3.85; 580 brls good f. h. Extra at $3.82½; 200 brls fair f. h. Extra at $3.80; 120 brls "Æolian" f. h. at $3.55; 100 brls "Neenah" f. h. Extra at $3.60; 500 brls "Xenia" at $3.80; 500 brls "Sutherland" at $3.9).

WHEAT—Received, 36,469 bu. The market to-day was brisk and ½@¾c higher. Sales were:—10,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 78c; 1,500 bu do at 78⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 78½c; 10,000 bu do at 78⅜c; 25,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 5,000 bu do at 73¼c; 4,000 bu do at 73½c.

Bagged wheat is plenty and dull. Sales were: 330 bags Iowa Club at 75c on track.

CORN—Received, 8,675 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales were: 12,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 2,500 bu Rejected in store at 17c.

OATS—Received, none. Market firm and inactive. No sales.

RYE—Received, 708 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 38c; 400 bu do on track at 38½c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,699 bu. Market firm. Sales, 4,000 bu fair at 41c del; 1,500 bu good at 45c del.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales, 200 brls at 17c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 36@38c ℔ gal.

TIMOTHY SEED—In fair request. Sales, 40 bags prime at $1.70; 112 bags fair at $1.62½; 16 bags do at $1.57½.

CLOVER SEED—20 bags Clover at $3.65.

TALLOW—35 brls country Tallow at 7½c; 10 brls do at 7¾c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 12@13c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green Country, 5½@5¾c.

EGGS—Fresh, 8@9c ℔ doz.

BUTTER—24 firkins good at 8½c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys, 8c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—Quiet at 35@45c.

COOPERAGE—Dull. Sales, 600 Pork Barrels at $1.00 del; 500 do at $1.50 del; 1,200 do at $1.50 on track; 100 Lard Tierces at $1.65 del; 130 do at $1.80 del.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,598. Market brisk and fully 5c higher. Sales were:

120 Hogs averaging 300 lbs at $2.00
150 ...... 335 ...... 2.95
30 ...... 233 ...... 2.90
47 ...... 222 ...... 2.85
140 ...... 250 ...... 2.85
91 ...... 225 ...... 2.85
41 Hogs at $2 65 and $2.80, dividing on 200 lbs.
1800 at 2.65 and 2.87½, 200
150 at 2.65 and 2.87½, 200
99 at 2.70 and 2.87½, 200
125 at 2.67½ and 2.87½, 200
441 at 2.70 and 2.90, 200

LIVE HOGS—Received, 3,094. Market opened very firm, but closed quiet and unchanged. Sales were:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
80	227	2.60	140	275	2.44
289	249	2.60	153	234	2.42½
145	213	2.53	549	228	2.40
214	214	2.50	290	221	2.35
102	220	2.47½	111	202	2.30
209	228	2.47	54	265	2.37½
608	264	2.45	69	177	2.20

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 688 head. There was a good supply of medium stock to-day, and under a limited inquiry the market was not quite so firm. Sales were:

Beeves.	Av.	Price.	Beeves.	Av.	Price.
41	1412	$3.10	21	1230	$2.55
11	1416	2.80	6	1400	2.55
12	1666	2.75	41	1354	2.50
27	1254	2.72½	16	1310	2.50
14	1583	2.70	11	1069	2.50
11	1299	p.t.	61	1318	2.50
12	1310	2.60	78	1125	2.40
16	1178	2.60	7	987	2.12½
28	1200	p.t.			

13 Beeves averaging 1505 lbs at $40.00 ℔ head.

Cincinnati Pork and Provision Trade.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current. 12th.]

The season for packing pork is now about closed, the receipts of hogs the past week being light, and chiefly country dressed, shipped here from Northern Illinois, chiefly Chicago; they reach here frozen, but have been taken at $3.30@3.35. City dressed brought $3.40@3.50. Most of the houses are closed.

The receipts during the week, and for the season have been as follows:

By railway	6,108
By river	295
From Kentucky	50
Driven in	260
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown	1,300
Total for the week	8,007
Previously reported	476,501
Total this season	484,508

In consequence of the unusual number of dressed hogs which were brought in by wagon this season, and which are not included in the receipts we have given from week, it is probable that the number packed exceeds that given above—enough to make the total reach half a million. We will, as usual, obtain the returns from each house engaged and lay the business before the trade with as little delay as possible.

There has been a firm feeling in the provision market all the week; this firmness was increased to some extent by the favorable movements of the army. Mess pork was held firmly at $9.50@10 for good country and the best city brands, with buyers at 25c ℔ bbl below these quotations. A party who purchased 2,200 bbls. on speculation a month ago, concluded to sell out, and the whole amount was taken at $9.75. Rump pork is in good demand, with sales of 1,200 bbls at $6.50. Prime mess is held at $5.25. The English and Irish packers bought bulk sides very freely, and about a million and a half lbs were taken at 4@4¼c, holders asking a shade higher. The demand for bulk shoulders is limited, and the only sale we heard of was 150,000 lbs at 2⅜c. There is no demand for bacon whatever, and prices must be regarded as nominal. Sugar cured hams are in good demand at 6¾@7c, the latter rate for canvassed.

The business done in lard has been but moderate, which is to be attributed to the firmness of holders, buyers not being disposed to pay within ⅛c of the rates asked, which are 6⅛c for country and city, but at these rates the sales sum up 1,600 tierces, the market closing firm. Keg sold at 7c.

The Lumber and Stave Trade of Saginaw Valley.

In an interesting history of the Saginaw Valley published in the Detroit *Advertiser*, we find the following facts with regard to the lumber and stave trade of that region:

LUMBER.

Saginaw Valley is undoubtedly the heaviest lumber region in this country. In 1846 but two cargoes of lumber were shipped from East Saginaw; last year over six hundred cargoes were shipped, carrying away about 75,000,000 feet of pine lumber, exclusive of staves and shingles, leaving about 85,000,000 feet manufactured lumber on hand, one-fifth of which is of upper qualities; of that fifth, one half has been contracted for by dealers for the eastern markets. The balance is held by the manufacturers. There are between forty and forty-five mills in the valley, capable of manufacturing from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 per annum, the actual amount manufactured averaging 90,000,000. With low freights, the tendency of lumber is to the eastern market; when freights are high, with the exception of the highest grade, it is shipped to Milwaukee and Chicago. The higher grades are generally sent East to Albany and New England, and thence to California, the Pacific Islands and to England. The lower grades are sent to Milwaukee and Chicago, and to Ohio. The present selling rates, per thousand, are, for culled, $3.60 ℔ 1,000; common, $5.50 to $6.00; select box, $8; fourth, from $10 to $12; clear from $15 to $17—prices depending upon the style of manufacture and quality of timber, as to hard and soft pine. The average price of all grades is estimated at $8 per 1,000. Vessels have been loaded at the wharf at East Saginaw with cargoes direct for England and the Southern States. Last summer two large rafts of heavy square timber were shipped to Montreal and Quebec, and thence to England. Their aggregate value was estimated at $45,000.

STAVES.

The manufacture of staves is a heavy business in the Saginaw valley, and next to lumber is a branch of trade that demands notice. We regret to say that our memoranda are not complete under this head. We have before us the amount of business done in East Saginaw alone, making an aggregate shipped of $195,150 for the last three years. There is a large supply on hand. The staves are mostly shipped to the Eastern markets, and thence to the West Indies, and elsewhere.

SHINGLES.

The shingle trade in the Saginaw Valley is also an item of considerable value. The article is manufactured by various establishments, and brought to East Saginaw from the surrounding country in wagons and sleighs, from ten to fifty miles distant. The annual value of the trade is estimated at some $60,000. The shingles are generally a superior article, and are sent to Albany, Lowell, Mass., Providence, R. I., Ohio, and elsewhere. All shingles sent from this market are carefully inspected and branded, and the brand warranted. Shaved shingles shipped last year, 15,000,000, at $3 per 1,000; 7,000 000 sawed, at $2.50 per 1,000. About two-thirds of this branch of trade is carried on by Mr. J. S. Esterbrook. Shingles are a staple article, and there is a steady demand, and no fluctuations in the price of the several brands.

New York Cattle Market—Tuesday.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 12th.]

The market opened this morning with only 2,900 head of bullocks on sale, though 400 head were expected, part of which arrived about noon, and the sales of the morning were quite brisk, at an advance of half a cent a pound upon the quotations of last week, though that advance did not hold good through the day for all classes. The supply of thin steers and very rough oxen was too large for the demand at any great advance above last week, so that after the first sales the market was a little heavy for this class of stock, but first-class bullocks sold throughout the day at a fair advance of half a cent upon the current rates last Tuesday, and a greater number of bullocks sold at prices estimated by sellers at 9c a pound for the net weight of beef, than have sold any day this winter.

Some extra prize bullocks sold at 10c ℔ lb and of this class there is a greater number than we had in market any week for a long time—more than on Christmas week. There is also a good supply of bullocks rated as first-class, such as Kentucky and Ohio grade Durhams, of 8 to 12 cwt net each, which sell at 9@9½c ℔ lb, easier than at any market of late. The advance here to-day is in exact correspondence with the wholesale advance at Albany on Sunday, which is the great market day at that pious city, but the sellers are able to get much better estimates of weight to-day, and consequently better prices per head. The prospect of the market closing better is also more flattering, and consequently very few cattle will be left over for sale to-morrow.

Cincinnati Cattle Market—Feb. 11.

The receipts of live stock at the Brighton (Cincinnati) and Elliston (Covington) Stock Yards, for the week, have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Feb. 11	1,394	1,373	325
" " 4	1,147	2,019	321
" " Jan. 28	1,177	1,456	43
" " 21	1,496	1,871	1,078

At the date of our last review the market had closed firm at a slight advance. During the latter part of the week prices ruled somewhat lower, the best stock bringing about 3c ℔ lb gross. The market this week opened on Monday with 478 head in the pens. There was a good demand, and the sales were brisk, but at no further advance. Among the sales was a lot of 80 head oxen and steers from Illinois, which averaged 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, which found a ready market among the packers at prices ranging from $2.60 to $2.85 ℔ 10 lbs. Nearly all the stock in the pens were sold, and but few were left over.

There has been a good demand from packers and shippers, with some inquiry from Government contractors. Packers have taken 250 head, Eastern shippers 75 head, and Government contractors 75 head. The range has been 1½@3c for butchers', 2¼@3¼c for packing, and 3¼@3⅜c for shipping cattle.

The receipts of hogs were light. The demand for choice butchers' hogs was good, and prices have ruled in favor of the seller. The sales were made at $3.25@3.30 for some lots to arrive; common hogs have ruled lower. Light hogs, averaging 200 to 250 lbs gross, have been taken at $2.70 to $2.85.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Albany Cattle Market Feb. 10.

BEEVES—There are less on sale this week than last, by one thousand head, and the market is buoyant. Several of the New York buyers are speculating pretty largely, and their movements, together with the comparatively light supply, have produced an advance in prices equal to ⅛c ℔ lb, live weight, on all grades. On the other hand, some of the New York men, like the eastern buyers, are buying sparingly, under the impression that there will not be a corresponding advance in rates at home next Tuesday and Wednesday. They say that the current rates here to-day are fully five dollars per head higher than cattle commanded in New York last Wednesday, and they have no idea that the supply there will be less than the demand. We hear that some fifty car loads went down via the Erie Railroad, and enough will be run in from the river counties to make up for any deficiency in the supply from Albany. This is the first good market the drovers have had in a long time and they feel encouraged. The average quality of the beeves are only middling. There are many droves in of heavy Western, but none sufficiently smooth and fine boned to be classed as premium. One or two droves from Kentucky, held by Mr. Easman; one from Illinois, sold by S. Housley, and six or eight head of State, held by Mead & Clark came nearest to it.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week	Cor. week, last year.
Cattle	1,968	2,016	3,190
Sheep	9,800	3,710	4,420
Hogs	....	178	75

The cattle were from the different States and Canada in the following numbers:

New York	231	Indiana	289
Illinois	247	Kentucky	245
Michigan	216	Pennsylvania	27
Ohio	443	Iowa	110
Canada	71		
			1968

PRICES—We quote the market active—the demand being fully up to the supply—at an advance of ⅛c ℔ lb, live weight;

	This week	Last week.
Premium	5 @5½	4¾@5
Extra	4½@4¾	4¼@4½
First quality	3¾@4¼	3¾@4
Second quality	3¼@3½	3 @3½
Third quality	2¾@3	2½@2¾

HOGS—There were no arrivals at West Albany during the week. At East Albany the receipts during the past seven days are inside of 10,000 head. Since our last weekly report, price have advanced 5@10c ℔ head. The range to day is $3.50@3 70 ℔ lb, and the demand is good.—*Evening Jour.*

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Feb. 10.

Only about 1,000 head beef cattle were offered, and all sold at Phillips's yards, this week, at full rates, prices generally showing an advance of 25c the 100 lbs on previous quotations. The receipts were smaller than for some time past, and the demand good with sales of 980 head at 7@9c.

HOGS—About 3,100 were disposed of at fully former rates, including 2,282 at Imhoff's, at $4.50@5.25, and 900 at the Avenue Yard at $4.75@5.25 the 100 lbs, net, closing with a brisk demand.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 13th.]

In our general markets flour is in but limited demand; prices, however, are unchanged. Whisky steady at 17c. There was a sale of frozen hogs, averaging 280 to 290 lbs, at $3.40. Mess pork in firm, and good country brands are in demand at $9.75; holders ask $10. Half a million lbs bulk sides sold at 4¼c—an advance. Bulk shoulders advanced ½c, with sales at 2½c. Lard is held at 6⅞@7c for tierces, with a good demand for city at the inside figure. Coffee firm. Sugar and molasses dull. Wheat in good demand and firm. Corn is in better supply, but prices are sustained, ear selling at the lower depots at 30c. Oats dull at 29@29½c.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 12th.]

A small business was had to-day in produce. The market was generally dull. Operations were chiefly confined to wheat, corn, barley, and whisky. Wheat—demand steady, with sales of 1,100 sacks choice fair at 70c; 60 sacks good red at 80c; 4,000 bushels choice white and red at 85c; and 111 sacks fall on private terms. Corn—Dull and unchanged. Sales 34, 103 and 150 sacks mixed at 27c; 150 sacks at 27½c, and 160 sacks white at 28c. Barley active, with sales of 197 sacks fall at 58c; 75 and 150 sacks and 18 brls do at 60c; 177 sacks choice do at 62c, exclusive of sacks and brls, and 900 sacks on p. t. Whisky—Sale of 20 and 45 brls at 17½c; 20 and 30 brls at 17⅛c; 70 brls at 17¼c; and 50 brls at the market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 13.—COTTON—Heavy and lower. Sales 500 bales at 28@29c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Quoted shade firmer with little more doing. Sales 18,400 brls at $5.50@5.65 for super state; $5.85@5.90 for extra state; $5.50@5.65 for super western; $5.85@5.95 for common to medium extra western; $6.00@6.10 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.20@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing with holders refusing to accept the inside prices. Canadian flour a trifle better, with moderate business. Sales 750 brls at $5.50@5.65 for super; $5.90@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Small sales at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal rules heavy. Sales 350 brls at $3 for Jersey; $3 25 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—A shade firmer. Sales, 850 brls at 24c.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet and without decided change in prices, with only limited supply offered. Sales 14,000 bu Mil club at $1.38; 1,800 bu red state at $1.38; 4,300 bu choice amber Wis at $1.40½; 400 bu winter red western at $1.41, and 2,000 bu red Jersey at $1.47. Rye in moderate request. Sales 7,500 bu at 85@86½c. Barley quiet. Sales 4,500 bu state at 82@85c. Corn rules dull and drooping. Sales 27,500 bu at 68c for mixed western in store, and 65½@66c delivered. Oats dull at 40@42c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork continues firm with moderate business doing. Sales 600 brls at $12.75@13.00 for mess; $12.75@13.00 for western and city prime mess; $8.50@9 50 for prime. Beef rules very firm; sales 160 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and nominally unchanged. Beef hams steady at $15.25@16. We notice further sales of 100 brls choice Cragin's at $17. Cut meats dull and prices unchanged; we quote western and city shoulders at 3¾@4½c; and ditto hams at 4¾@5c. Bacon sides less active, but without material change. Sales 300 boxes at 6c for Cumberland cut middles; 6¼c for short and long ribbed do; 6¾c for short and long clear. Dressed hogs are firmer at 4½@4¾c for western; 4¾@5c for city. Lard continues in fair demand and very firm. Sales 900 brls at 7¾@8¼c. Butter dull and nominal at 11@14c for Ohio; 16@21c for state. Cheese inactive at 5@7c.

GROCERIES.—Sugar, raw in moderate request at prices without material change; the tendency at the close, however, was downward. Fair to good refining is quoted at 6¾@7c; sales 800 hhds Cuba 7@7¾; 200 hhds. Porto Rico, 6¾@7¾; 49 hhds Barbadoes 8@8¾; 800 boxes Havana, 7; and 3,048 St. Domingo at 6¾. Refined sugars are inactive. Molasses continues quiet, sales 100 hhds Barbadoes at 32.

STOCKS.—Better, with fair business. Ch & R I 54, b 30; C & T 43¾; Ill C scrip 57, s 10; Pan 114; M S 21¾; Erie pfd 57¼, s 10; N Y C 81¾; Pac Mail 99¾; Del & Hud 95; American gold 104¼; Ch & N W 1st bonds 48½; Del & W is bonds, 104; M S 2d bonds 70; N Y C 7s 105½; Ohio 6s '86 99; Cal 7s 85; Cal large bonds 81; Mo 6s 42½; U S 5s '74 coupons 80.

MONEY.—The money market is a shade easier, with a large supply of capital seeking investment. Call loans are quoted at 5@6 per cent, and strictly first class paper at 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange is firmer, with a moderate business doing at 115@115½ for bankers gold. American gold in good demand at 4¼@4½ per cent premium. California gold bars are quoted at 3@3½ per cent premium. Government stocks are firm, with sales of 7.30 Treasury notes at 98¼@98¾c.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power......$ 500 | 25 horse power......$1,200
8 ...... 575 | 30 1,500
10 ...... 725 | 35 1,675
12 ...... 900 | 40 2,000
16 ...... 1,000 | 50 2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc17b-ly

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Draker & Saville,)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
se11-g60-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
242 South Water St, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc21-g824-6m] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES,
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
Of every kind required for
GOVERNMENT USE.
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
SIBLEY TENT.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER
[se13-k76-6m]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
FOR 1862.
P. PALMER
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.
50 bales Stark Sheeting, ... 15½ cts.
50 " Appleton " ...... 15½ cts.
100 " India Head Sheetings, ... 15½ cts.
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print, 12½ cts.
75 " American Print Works' " 12½ cts.
50 " Merrimac Prints, 13½ cts.
GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 "

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
COTTON GOODS
At Low Prices.
Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no26-g355-ly]

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & Co. No. 251 BROADWAY:
GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed the building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.
Truly yours,
A. FOSTER.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT Co. }
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862. }
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed.
Respectfully Yours,
HENRY L. WRIGHT.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
ja1-k135-ly4thp

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Proprietor. ja24-k550-1m

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja30-k264-1m

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms for gentlemen and lady, or two single gentlemen. Also, day board, can be obtained at 139 South Washington street. fe7-k777-1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—A Front Chamber suitable for man and wife, and rooms for single gentlemen, with day board, to be had at 121 State street, second house north of Madison street, east side of State street. fe3-k839-2w

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja24-k633-3w

Lumber.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, Shingles and Lath; also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock, we offer at prices to suit the times, and load cars in our yard free of charge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth street, near the bridge. Post Office Box 2108. N. B.—Included in our stock are eighteen feet Stock Boards. ja30-k636-1m

Coal and Wood.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts. no8-h148-4m

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets. no8-h148-4m

Sorgum Syrup.

REFINED SORGHUM SYRUP. 100 barrels of very choice quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 6½ Clark street. fe6-k736-3w

General Notices.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 26 cents, or for samples, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. ja22-k440-1m

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
For the immediate relief of Asthma, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat. Prepared and sold only by
GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
No. 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW IN CHICAGO.—The New York and Illinois Hoop Skirt Manufactory.
L. TRAGER,
Wholesale and Retail
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
79 South Clark Street, (opposite the Court House), Chicago, Illinois. Skirts made to order at the shortest notice; also, skirts repaired, altered and shaped as new. Full stock constantly on hand. Merchants supplied very cheap. Silk Skirts made to order. Remember this is the only Hoop Skirt Manufactory in the West. fe12-k875-1w

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 3183, Chicago. ap11-ly

QUERY.—Why should House-keepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal when they can do it so readily by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, where they can also have a fire started every time.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
oc11-ly Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
FINE CLOTHS, SATINETS, CLOTHING,
Wool and Cotton Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
Without reserve for Cash.
On FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
fe13-k868-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, PARLOR SUITES, BUREAUS, SOFAS CHAIRS, &c., AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
fe13-k869-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

MOULD CANDLES, WHISKY, CRANBERRIES, &c., At Auction.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 15th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
50 Boxes Mould Candles, six's,
100 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky,
5 half bbls.
100 bbls. Cranberries, &c., &c.
fe12-k870-4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 Doz. BUCK GAUNTLETS
AT AUCTION,
☞ WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. ☜
On FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, (opposite the Tremont House,)
200 Dozen Buck Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts.
fe12-k871-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHS, SATINETS,
SHAWLS,
Wool and Cotton Hosiery, Blankets, &c.
AT AUCTION,
Without Reserve for Cash,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
Brown, Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Satinets and Cassimeres, Italian Cloths, Selesias, Linen Handkerchiefs, Wool Shawls, Blanket Shawls, Horse Blankets, Wool and Cotton Hosiery, Spool and Ball Twist, Sewing Silk, Military Buttons, &c., &c.
fe12-k872-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, February 18th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold
180 cases Mens', Boys' and Youths' Boots,
25 cases Womans' Boots and Shoes,
10 cases Rubber Shoes.
TERMS CASH. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON,
fe14-k865-4t Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION. By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake St., corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, Feb. 17th, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19th, FRIDAY, Feb. 21st, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Bleached Sheeting, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Blankets, Socks, Hosiery, Knit Goods; also, an Invoice of Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
fe14-k867-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE.—By H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 Dearborn street, FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, at 9½ o'clock.
Bedsteads, Lounges and Tables,
Six Counting House Desks, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers.
fe13-k80-1t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st.
Large Sale of Furniture.
On FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, at 10 o'clock,
We will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large assortment of
Mahogany, Oak and Walnut, Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture.
ALSO—A splendid assortment of Chamber Suites, with and without marble tops.
ALSO—To the Trade, an invoice of Black Walnut Bedsteads and Washstands. TERMS CASH.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
fe12-k876-3t Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
Glassware, Crockery, Furniture, &c.
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY MORNING, February 14th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell at Salesroom
No. 177 RANDOLPH STREET,
187 Packages assorted Glassware. ALSO—An assortment of White Granite Ware, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Hardware.
—ALSO—
Household and Kitchen Furniture. For particulars SEE BILLS.
fe12-k877-3t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On MONDAY, Feb. 10th, TUESDAY, Feb. 11th, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th, and FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, cassimeres, satinetts, cloths, bleached sheeting, prints, dress goods, undershirts, wool socks, hose and hoisery, blankets, black silk cravats, suspenders: also, Yankee notions, furnishing goods, clothing. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON,
fe7-k760-1w Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON.
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au28'61-ly

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.
[de7-h697-3m]

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The House and Lot No. 217 Wabash avenue, now occupied by T. B. Carter, is now offered for sale on favorable terms. If not sold within a few weeks, the house will be rented. Possession given on the first of May. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.
fe13-k884-3w

SCHOONER OSTRICH for sale. Classes "A 2." Cargo, 17,000 bushels wheat, or 18,000 bushels corn. Is in fine condition, and well found in every particular. Sails light, and goes through the Canal. Inquire at HINCKLEY & HANDY'S, No. 4 Board of Trade Buildings.
fe10-k811-1w

FOR SALE—A fine two story House on North Lasalle street, between Elm and Maple streets, with eleven rooms, a good cellar, gas and all the modern improvements, and a barn attached. The Lot is 100x1.2 feet. For particulars inquire of CHASE & MUNSON, Rooms 5 and 6 McCormick's Buildings. fe7-k771-2w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake. dell'61-ly

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs) ly14-k342-1m

FOR SALE,
STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
Said Mills are situated on a Railroad, about twenty-five miles from Chicago, Ill., within stone's throw of Station House. The Building is 30 by 40 feet upright, with basement, engine room seperate, and a well of never failing water in basement to supply engine.
MACHINERY:
One fifteen horse power Engine, in good order; with boiler nearly new; two of Baxter's Portable Flouring Mills, in perfect order, with fixtures; one of Baxter's Smutt Mills; one Bolt and Fixtures; together with all of the above for said Mills. A clear title to the same to be given.
The above presents rare inducements to any person with small capital wishing to engage in Merchant Flouring Business. The Mill is now running as a Custom Mill, and doing a good business. Address "CLARK" Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. fe8-k674-2w

FOR SALE.—The stock of
FANCY GOODS AND FIXTURES.
At a great sacrifice, in the store
No. 124 LAKE STREET
The whole is offered together; or will sell
FIXTURES SEPARATE.
Any one buying the fixtures can secure the best
RETAIL STAND
In the City.
H. SCOVIL.
Chicago, Feb 7, 1862. fe8-k794-10t

To Rent.

TO RENT—In the West Division, very desirable Rooms for two families at the corner of Green and Fulton streets. Also, a three story Brick Dwelling House, delightfully situated in the vicinity of Union Park. Apply to J. F. NORTON, No. 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT.—The Brick Dwelling House, No. 328 Wabash Avenue. Possession given February 20th. Inquire of D. GURNEE, fe11-k836-1w No. 190 Michigan Avenue

TO RENT.—The dwelling house, No 276 North Lasalle street, containing all modern improvements; also flower garden, barn, stable, and large yard. COOKE FLEETWOOD & CO. Office Southwest corner Clark and Lake streets. fe12-k814-1w

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, ja15-k289-ly No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street. [ap11-ly]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.
FRIDAY, Feb. 14th, BENEFIT, and positively last appearance of
MATILDA HERON.
When will be presented, for the first time in America, a new play of extraordinary interest, entitled
GAMEA, THE JEWESS.
Written by Matilda Heron, on the subject of the beautiful play by VICTOR SEJOUR, called the "FORTUNE TELLER," which awakened such singular attention during a run of seven months in Paris.
Gamea, The Jewess......Matilda Heron.
Hatchiel......Mr. McVicker.
Octavo......Mr. Myers.
Bianca......Miss Jennie Hosmer.
Silvia......Miss Jennie Hight.
Theresa......Mrs. Myers.
To conclude with the Farce of
LOVE AND HUNGER.
Saturday, BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE HOSMER.
☞ In rehearsal, a new Domestic Romance, entitled EDITH OF GENEVA.

LAST LECTURE
BY
PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14th, ON
Woman, her Character and Sphere.
Admission......15 Cents.
Professional Examination at Sherman House
ONLY UNTIL MONDAY NOON, Feb. 17th.
fe14-k895-1t

BRYAN HALL.
Admission 25 cents to body of Hall and Gallery.
Monday, February 10th, and Following Evenings,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF THE
AMAZINGLY SUCCESSFUL CAREER
OF
Professor Anderson.
POSITIVELY THE
LAST SIX NIGHTS
Of the most Popular Entertainment ever presented in Chicago.
Novelties! Novelties!! Novelties!
FIRST NIGHT OF
THE BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS.
THE BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS.
THE BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS.
The great Feat never attempted by any one but PROFESSOR ANDERSON since the days of Cagliostro.
PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.
MONDAY, FEB. 10TH, LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE. First night of the VALEDICTORY PROGRAMME, and of the BONNET FROM THE CLOUDS.
TUESDAY, FEB. 11TH—LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR. First night of the DOUBLE CLAIRVOYANCE.
WEDNESDAY, FEB 12TH, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE. Benefit of the MISSES ANDERSON, with great amplifications of
Electro-Psycho-Physico-Ambidextrous Prestidigitorial Second Sight.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13.
Benefit of Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr.—the MYSTICISM OF THE ROPES.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.
THE PROFESSOR'S BENEFIT.
Very Extraordinary Attractions.
SATURDAY, FEB. 15—THE FAREWELL NIGHT.
On Monday, Feb. 17, PROFESSOR ANDERSON will have the honor of appearing at McVICKER'S THEATRE in his great impersonation of
ROB ROY,
For which unparalleled preparations are in progress.
ADMISSION THIS WEEK.
Reserved Front Seats, 50 Cents. BODY OF HALL AND GALLERY, 25 CENTS. Box office open to secure reserved seats daily from 10 till 1, and from 2 till 4.
fe10-k809-1w

LAST THREE DAYS
—OF—
PROF. O. S. FOWLER'S
STAY IN CHICAGO.
He has been obliged to protract his stay in this city on account of the numbers desiring
PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS,
And as his rooms are generally crowded the LAST DAYS, those who would know ALL about themselves,
Health, Avocation, Marriage, Management of Children, &c.,
Should call WITHOUT DELAY at the SHERMAN HOUSE, for he POSITIVELY leaves for Milwaukee MONDAY NOON, February 17th. fe13-k903-3t

MASONIC FESTIVAL OF
LAFAYETTE LODGE NO. 18, A. F. & A. M.,
At the Briggs House,
ON MONDAY, February 24th, 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
A. W. HITCHCOCK, JAMES D SINCLAIR,
C. J. SURDAM, M. SHIELD.
Tickets, $3.00; to be had of the Committee of Arrangements and at the Briggs House. fe13-k893-td

Wanted.

WANTED—At the Waverley House, No. 223 Kinzie street, a few more boarders, to whom board and pleasant rooms will be given for $3.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Also several rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, on very reasonable terms. Transient $1.00 per day. fe13-k89

WANTED.—A good business man with from one to two thousand dollars, can find employment and loan his money, or take an interest in a well established and respectable business in this city. Address "S. R.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A young man (as Foreman) with a perfect knowledge of the Family Grocery Business. Must be responsible and obliging. Apply by letter to Post Office Box
fe13-k880-3t

WANTED.—The highest price in gold will be paid for Curiosities, &c., suitable for a Museum or Side Show. Address, with description and price, E. M. CHENOT, Chicago, Ill.
fe13-k887-9t

WANTED.—To purchase several good Dwelling Houses and Lots, east of Union Park and west of Halsted street, between Randolph and Monroe streets. Prices to be from $2,000 to $4,000 cash house and lot. Also, a Lot 50 or 75 feet front, on Canal or Clinton street, between Fulton and Randolph streets. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., fe13-k886-3t 83 Dearborn street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—No. 1 Fanning Mills and Merchandise, for desirable Real Estate. Also, Lands for Goods and Personal Property. MERCHANTS AND TRADER'S AGENCY, P. O. Box 3840. No. 8 Dearborn street, (up-stairs). P. S.—TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! 250 Caddies Virginia Tobacco, cheap, to close consignment. fe13 k96-6t

WANTED—A situation for an American girl, 14 years old, to take care of children or other light work. References given. Address "P.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—In a private family occupants for a suite of rooms, with board; also, a single room suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. The house is beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Lake, and in one of the best localities in the city. For particulars apply at No. 11 Adams street, one door from Michigan avenue. References exchanged.

WANTED—An Agent to travel for a Commission House. One who is already traveling for other branches of trade preferred. To a gentleman, knowing his business and responsible, we can make splendid wages. Address Post Office Box 1373.

WANTED.—A good Second Hand 22 or 24 inch Woodworth Planer and Matcher in perfect order. Address "Drawer 21," East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—At the Tribune Job Rooms orders for Job Printing of all kinds, which will be executed on short notice, at cheap rates, and in the best style of the art.

WANTED—To Exchange thousand dollars worth of Liquors, one thousand dollars worth of Cigars, two dozen good Sewing Machines, for Improved Farms or well located lands in Iowa, Illinois or Wisconsin. Also, city property. good horses will be received in exchange. Fifteen to twenty per cent cash will be required down. The above stock to be exchanged in lots to suit purchasers. Address Post Office Box 2750, Chicago.

WANTED—To Exchange the Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, one Single Harness and one Sleigh, for House and Lot, Lots, or would exchange for some well improved Farm, and would be willing to pay the difference in cash. Address Post Office Box 6162

WANTED—To Trade one-third of forty acres of land situated near BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, Outside of City Limits, for a desirable Residence or House and Lot in the city. South Side preferred, east of State street. Difference paid in cash. Address "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6155, Chicago Post Office. ja22-k450-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1899. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed will do well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JONES, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4233.

HORSE WANTED.—Wanted to hire or purchase, a good medium sized horse, for which cash will be paid. Must be sound, kind, true in harness and a good roadster. Apply to GEORGE SHERWOOD, 118 Lake street. fe13-k909-3t

SAFE WANTED.—A first-class second-hand, good sized, Fire Proof Safe, for cash. Address, with description and price, BUYER, Post Office Box 2588.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. Only a small capital required to sell various articles which are wanted by every one; also, articles useful for soldiers. Enclose stamp for circular to Agents on reasonable terms. Circulars enclose Red Stamp to E. M. LANPHERE, No. 70 Randolph street. Post Office Box 4421.

FLOURING MILL.—Wanted to Rent, a Water Mill, two to four run of stone, in good order. Please address "MILLER," Box 2160, Chicago, Ill., giving description, location and rent per month. Must be in Northern Illinois.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 in the dry goods business, already established, doing a good business and excellent prospects for a young man. The best of reference given. Address Box 4676. The business experience in cash both in purchasing and selling.

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having BEES WAX, in large or small quantities, will find a cash buyer by addressing, stating price, KING & OWEN, Commission Merchants, No. 31 Lasalle street.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved Pattern for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars inquire of J. KOHLER, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address Box 2290, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKL
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year......$8.
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Daily, to mail subscribers, per year......7
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months. 4
Tri-Weekly, per year......4
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)... 1
" 3 copies......
" 5 copies......6
" 10 copies......10
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club. 20

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at
time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be
at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago,

The Tribune

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862

☞ Gov. Yates, in a communication
the Convention, took occasion to info
that body, that while he was willing to
ten to suggestions from its members, he
nied its right to *instruct* him in the
formance of his official duties. The G
ernor says:

"I desire to say, with the utmost respect, t
do not acknowledge the right of your hono
body to instruct me in the performance of my
and I shall feel myself bound to regard you
structions in the light of suggestions, which I
adopt when I think them right, and not other
holding myself responsible alone to the Con
tion and the people who elected me to the
I hold."

He is unquestionably right in the
tion he takes. It is an act of gross us
tion on the part of the Egyptian maj
of the Convention to undertake to di
to the Governor what he shall or shal
do. Such conduct partakes too mu
the swagger and assumption of the s
driver. It is plain to be seen where t
gentlemen obtained their magnificent
tions of self-importance. Similar c
quential airs were put on by conven
in Secessia, that are now being copie
their sympathizers in Springfield. B
Governor is not the man to tamely p
such usurpations of authority to be na
ized in this free and Republican Sta
the expense of the Constitution and
rights of the people.

REBELS CLEANED OUT OF
SOURI.

Our dispatches bring the very ple
news that Gen. Sigel, the "Flying D
man," in spite of mud, rain and ho
roads, entered Springfield Mo., on the
inst., and drove Price and his rebel
out on the "double quick." The
made fight, but were speedily thrashed
fled precipitately, leaving valuable
stores behind. Sigel will chase Pric
Arkansas, and how much farther he
can tell.

DONELSON ATTACKED.

The siege of Fort Donelson beg
Thursday and continued until dark.
forces completely surround the rebel
ting off their retreat or hope of succ
when all Commodore Foote's fleet
have arrived the great work will be
ed in short meter. The rebels n
some 15,000 men, and are strong
trenched; but our forces are twice a
and have a lively enthusiasm and co
ing on their side. Shot and she
thick, on Thursday, and Col. W. R.
son of the 49th Illinois is reported
ed. One company advanced within s
five yards of the rebel breastworks
gunboat Carondelet did good service
only boat present, and sustained som
age and loss of life. The prospect t
should occupy the fort before Sund
add some distinguished names to o
of prisoners, was very encouraging.

A NEW USE FOR CAMP DOU

In our yesterday's issue appeared
paragraph with reference to the
Camp Douglas for holding priso
war, now that the time is near a
when the troops will be withdrawn
to active service. In the paragra
real merits of the case were sacrific
little pleasantry. In reality, if p
are to be brought to this part of th
there is no place that offers better a
suitable accommodations for the
this very Camp Ground, fit
it is with Winter barracks
surrounded by high and clos
fences, where a single battalion o
guards could hold and keep sa
humanely several thousand p
There are other points of advantage
of this location which the Governm
consider, none of which are more s
than the economy evident from
parison of actual figures. Troops
well and amply subsisted in Ch
11¼ *cents per ration*, the cheape
known in the Northwest and so f
tire country. And the rations
nounced equal to any furnished to
vice. This too while 14 and 16 c
the lowest prices known at Ottaw
field and other points. These
Government will consider, giving
weight, but there will be found no
why Camp Douglas will not be fou
way fit for the new use suggested.

OUR VICTORY AT ROANO

At last we have the official d
from Gen. Burnside's expedition
ing and rendering sure the previo
from rebel sources. Roanoke Is
won on Friday, the 7th inst., after
engagement in which the rebels
shows how stoutly the rebels defen
position, and in the face of what
our troops carried the day. Cap
Goldsborough's dispatch pays thi
ment to the enemy, while giving d
to our own victorious blue jack
have taken, as before reported, *th
and prisoners*, and these should b
antee to our Federal soldiers now
Southern prisons that their day o
is near at hand.

The official reports of this brilli
will be read with interest. It w
in the History of the War as
this achievement with the re
Fort Henry, up the Tennessee, f
by less than twenty-four hours
seems to be lacking to make o
complete. Better than all,
dences of a released Union
are furnished unmistakably in
thrown out by the rebels thems
farmers of Roanoke Island guidi
eral fleet in the proper channel,
habitants of Elizabeth City im
aid of the Federal commander
guish their burning homes fir
soldiers, are representatives of a
of Southern men who only lack
tunity to aid the Government
extinction of their tyrants, and l

Mr. Julian's Speech

A new edition of the great sp
Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, on the
Cure of our National Troubles,
printed to meet a large demand f
16 page document, and will be
the rate of 75 cents per hundred,
thousand, to any address, postag
dress Mr. Julian, House of Rep
Washington, D. C.

☞ Ferree, the Chicago *Tribune's*
ent at Paducah, was ordered to lea
destander, on the first boat, up or do
boat happening to be going up
river, the Chevalier left on the
stream, which was the way he
the order was imperative.—*Jour
day.*

The *Journal* is misinformed,
misstates. Rev. Mr. Ferree, to w
pose the item refers, was the ch
of our regiments stationed at P
is not in our employ as corresp
any other capacity, and if at P
the paltry falsehood. As to
himself, it is enough to say the
known and esteemed, and no
known than at Paducah as a
hater of slavery. For this ca
fell under the odium of pro-sla
cers who deemed it their fir
their soldiers in nigger catching
shared to the fullest extent in
tertained by true-hearted me
"Liberty and Union," now
Smith, and what these
their cause, the leading
have pretty thoroughly sized.